## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* CRIMINAL ACTION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \* 11-186-S

VS. \* APRIL 24, 2013

\* <u>VOLUME I</u>

JOSEPH CARAMADRE \* PROVIDENCE, RI

HEARD BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SMITH
DISTRICT JUDGE

(Motion to Withdraw Guilty Plea)

**APPEARANCES:** 

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and STEPHEN DAMBRUCH, AUSA

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Proceeding reported and produced by computer-aided stenography

<u>I N D E X</u> <u>WITNESS</u>	PAGE
JOSEPH CARAMADRE	
Direct Examination by Mr. Watt: Cross-Examination by Mr. McAdams: Continuation of Cross-Examination by Mr. McAdams:	16 99 202
JAMES GREER	
Direct Examination by Mr. Watt: Cross-Examination by Mr. McAdams: Examination by Mr. McAdams:	172 177 186
CARON ZLOTNICK	
Direct Examination by Mr. Watt: Cross-Examination by Mr. McAdams: Redirect-Examination by Mr. Watt:	188 193 197
GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS	
1 - 2 - 3 - 6 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 -	102 104 113 159 203 211 216 221 229
<u>DEFENDANT EXHIBITS</u>	
A - B - C -	177 192 199

24 APRIL 2013 -- 9:30 A.M.

THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. This is the matter of the United States versus Joseph Caramadre. We're here on the Defendant's motion to withdraw his plea of guilty.

Let's begin by having counsel identify themselves for the record, please.

MR. OLEN: Good morning, your Honor. Randy Olen for Mr. Caramadre.

MR. WATT: Judge, Robert D. Watt, Jr., for Mr. Caramadre, co-counsel with Mr. Olen.

MR. McADAMS: Good morning, your Honor. John McAdams and Stephen Dambruch on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. We've had a number of preliminary discussions with regard to how this hearing will proceed. There are a couple of matters that we should take up before we begin with the presentation of any evidence, and I think the first is to hear from Mr. Gerstein with respect to this request for the file that Mr. Olen and Mr. Watt have made.

I don't want to keep you around all day so do you want to talk about that now? You're welcome to stay as long as you like. Nice to see you again, Mr. Gerstein.

MR. GERSTEIN: With respect to their request for the file, on this past Sunday at about three o'clock, Mr. Olen apparently sent me an e-mail which was the first request that I had received or that Mr. Traini or Mr. Lepizzera had received for a copy of the entire file, and the demand was that it be produced immediately, which I responded to. And Mr. Olen in his e-mail tied the production of the file to this Court's order. And my response to that was, as I read the order, you bifurcated the issues, one in terms of a waiver of the attorney-client privilege with respect to this hearing; and the second aspect of your order had to do with document production, and the document production was very defined and narrow.

So in response to Mr. Olen, I said two things, essentially.

One, you're tying it to Judge Smith's order, and Judge Smith's order basically restricts what can be produced; and the fact that you're claiming ineffective assistance of counsel in your request requires a total review of everything that my clients did. That seems to me contrary to what Judge Smith ordered when you said it doesn't have to be production in terms of things like the claim of lack of investigation, failure to cross-examine, et cetera.

And I suggested to Mr. Olen that what he was requesting at the time was, in my view, inconsistent with your order and that if the Court ruled otherwise, so be it. Although I still had problems with the timing of it.

In response to that, Mr. Olen sent me a second request which now he claims that, no, he's not requesting the file pursuant to the order but now he's requesting the file under the Rules of Professional Responsibility that would require or give his client the right to ask my clients for their entire file, which is a totally different animal than what he presented to me on Sunday.

THE COURT: Without going back and rehashing the e-mail communications between you and Mr. Olen, it seems to me that the client, Mr. Caramadre, is entitled to the file. There's this question of attorney work product, which as I reviewed the law, and it had been a lot of years since I looked in this, but we have a rule, there is a rule in Rhode Island that's somewhat at odds with the prevailing rules in other jurisdictions and the model rules as to the retention of documents that are attorney work product. And as I understand it, the Supreme Court Ethics Advisory Panel opinion 92-88 in 1993 said that you could withhold

attorney work product, and that was acknowledged again in 1996, but there really hasn't been anything since then. And the rules have kind of moved in the other direction in the model rules and elsewhere. So we have this kind of odd situation.

So I thought the position that Mr. Traini and Lepizzera were taking through you was they wanted to withhold attorney work product, but it does seem to me that there's nothing to prevent them, if they choose to do so, from turning over attorney work product and maybe they'd be willing to do that in this case so that we don't have to kind of figure out whether the Rhode Island rule is still a good rule even though it's 20 years old.

Would you, would they be willing to do that, to turn the whole file over to Mr. Olen?

MR. GERSTEIN: Well, the difficulty, your Honor, and I would certainly speak with them in more detail about that, the research that I have done with respect to the work product privilege indicates to me that the privilege in fact belongs to the attorney. Although, you know, the client might be willing to waive the so-called work product privilege, ultimately, it's up to the attorney to make that decision.

One of the difficulties with respect to

producing the file is, quite frankly, as the Court I'm sure is well aware, the file is quite huge and it's a very time-consuming task to go through the file and determine what is work product, what is not work product, whether there is anything in the file as often happens with large files that is misfiled and relates to another case. So it's really not a simple process of, okay, here's a bunch of CDs or here's a bunch of disks or here's a copy of the hard drive. That I know my clients are not willing to do, just make a copy of a hard drive and turn it over without having the time to go through and review what it is that they're turning over.

So I might not be directly answering your question.

THE COURT: Well, maybe a way around this is to simply make the file available to counsel for review under some kind of protective order that ensures that if somehow a piece of paper was misfiled in there that belonged to another case or something, that they would not look at it and they would -- that way, you wouldn't have to copy everything. Maybe there's a way to do it that would kind of cut through all this because I don't want this to become a side show to this motion and that's what I'm afraid is going to happen.

So as you say, it's the attorney's right to assert the attorney work product privilege, but if the attorney doesn't choose to exercise that privilege, then simply the whole file could be either turned over or made available for inspection. There's a real question, which I'm going to get to later with these other folks, as to whether any of this is relevant to this motion or would be relevant to this motion, but it's hard to know that without giving them some access.

You know, they have to show that there's some link to the decision of Mr. Caramadre to plead guilty, and we're going to get to that with them. But in terms of facilitating this inspection of the file, I'm just wondering if Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera would agree not to invoke the work product privilege, would make the whole file available and we could kind of expedite this.

MR. GERSTEIN: Well, I can certainly speak with them and let them know the Court's thoughts. I just don't think as I stand here at the podium right now I can, you know, commit to any position because what I see happening with what I call this expansion or fishing expedition is changing dramatically the nature of the hearing before the Court and, you know, quite frankly, from reading the papers filed by the

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Defendant, from reading the Court's decision, from reading the Government's responsive papers, it was my understanding and my client's understanding that with respect to these allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel they had been defined with some specificity with respect to certain areas; and even though the Court indicated that the waiver of the privilege is essentially co-terminus with the representation, the Court seemed to focus on the particular allegations that were made on behalf of Mr. Caramadre and that is what my clients have spent a fair amount of time gathering information, providing information to both the Defendant and the Government and to the Government with the consent of the Defendant and now the door is sort of being opened to what happened on day one, what happened on day two, which is, you know, a totally different manner of preparation and examination and the course of the hearing before the Court. I understand you're the decision maker, but, again, I will speak with them and I can get back to you.

THE COURT: I totally understand where you and where they are coming from. I don't think that actually where you're coming from is very different than how I see the case. You haven't been present in the chambers conferences I've had with counsel, but

I've let Mr. Olen and Mr. Watt know pretty clearly that
I have no intention of opening this thing up into a
2255 kind of proceeding on ineffective assistance of
counsel. That's not what it's about.

There is law, though, that says pretty clearly that if a defendant pleads guilty as a result of ineffective assistance of counsel, so, for example, in response to bad advice to take a plea where a defendant shouldn't have taken a plea or where a defendant has felt so overwhelmed by the ineffective assistance that he felt compelled to plead guilty in order to avoid a bad outcome, that that can be grounds for a withdraw of a plea of guilty.

Now, I'm not in any way suggesting that that's the case here, but as I've told counsel, I don't know what the evidence is going to be from the Defendant about these matters so it might be that they don't meet that burden and we never get to what's in that file. But on the possibility that there will be evidence suggesting that that's why Mr. Caramadre pled guilty, then opening up the whole file could possibly be relevant to that inquiry. And that's where Defendants are -- that's what they're trying to claim here.

So what I'm trying to do is just facilitate things a little bit. I'm not saying the rest of the

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file would be relevant; but if at the end of today they persuaded me that it is relevant, I'd like to have you and Mr. Traini, Mr. Lepizzera have already considered this possibility of just making the file available.

That's what I'm trying to get at.

MR. GERSTEIN: I certainly appreciate it and I will speak with Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera. there's going to be, I can assure the Court, there's probably going to be some sort of a timing factor. But I would also comment that Mr. Caramadre who is sitting in court, who has filed papers, his papers and made the allegations knows exactly what it is that he's going to tell the Court to try to get over this hurdle in terms of having his plea vacated. And the Court, even though I can't examine Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera, the Court will also have the opportunity to hear from them with respect to the areas and issues that Mr. Caramadre has identified as the basis for his motion; and it may well be that after the Court hears that, the Court will decide or at that point in time might be more prudent to make a decision as to whether the entire file has to be opened and the course of the hearings modified and the issues of privilege addressed. Because if Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera agree to waive the work product privilege for this hearing, it's waived for all

time and for all purposes and it's nothing that can be called back, and Mr. Caramadre has already made plain his future plans with respect to further attacks on Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini.

THE COURT: I'm in total agreement with what you're saying. We're going to cross that bridge at the end of the day, so we'll see where we are at the end of the day.

MR. GERSTEIN: I'll speak with my clients at some point.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gerstein.

All right. Now, Mr. Olen you wanted to be heard on the record with respect to your request for additional time, which I've denied informally. You go ahead.

MR. OLEN: Yes, your Honor. I just want to put on the record that we filed a motion to continue this case. We need more time, quite frankly. We don't believe we've been given enough time to go through the -- let me say --

THE COURT: Let's get a few things out on the record, first of all. When was the plea entered?

MR. OLEN: November 19th.

THE COURT: Okay. And when did you file your first filing with the Court suggesting that you were

considering a motion to withdraw the plea?

MR. OLEN: I believe it was January 10th or January 11th.

THE COURT: How much time did you ask for when you came in to meet with me?

MR. OLEN: To submit my memorandum? I really don't recall, your Honor. I forget. I did ask for some time to submit the memorandum. Submitting my opening memorandum in the motion to withdraw, I never asked for time to actually prepare the hearing.

THE COURT: You asked for a month.

MR. OLEN: To file the motion, to file a memo, Judge, but not to prepare for the hearing.

Your Honor, on February 7th, I received from Mr. Lepizzera a hard drive which contains 350,000 documents. And I believe that in order to prepare this case properly, I'm not saying I have to read every tax return or everything that's in there, but I certainly need more time to prepare this case than how ever long we've had since we filed the motion. I've only had their file for two months; and in fact, as it turns out, I don't even have their file. I received a -- in the letter that came along with the disk on February 7th, the cover letter from Mr. Lepizzera said here is the file. Well, it wasn't the file. It was part of

the file.

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With respect to the time involved, Judge, I asked Mr. Watt to assist me on this case because it became clear to me once I got that hard drive that there was no way that we could properly prepare for a hearing without assistance. Mr. Watt's time has been limited for personal reasons as we indicated to you in our previous discussions.

In addition to just the general necessity for more time to go through all these documents and prepare witnesses and prepare cross-examination, we now find out that we don't even have everything in the file that we need. And I won't -- we're agreeable to the Court's suggestion to Mr. Gerstein to let us view the file under some kind of a protective order so I won't go into that as deeply as I would otherwise go into it, but I do want to note that Mr. Gerstein's last suggestion that perhaps we could proceed with the examination of the attorneys before we decide whether or not we can see the file is absurd, your Honor. need those documents in order to prepare the cross-examination. Out of the 350,000 pages of documents, your Honor, I don't have one piece of paper with a note of an interview. The trial notebook is referred to in the e-mails. That's missing. We need

these materials. We need to review these materials in order to properly present Mr. Caramadre's case.

THE COURT: Well, what I told you in chambers I'll tell you again, which I was not going to postpone the hearing that we had scheduled today and I would take up the issue of whether we would continue this matter to another date beyond today after we get through with taking of evidence today but that I was not going to lose a day that I had set aside. It seems to me that you've had plenty of opportunity to prepare Mr. Caramadre for his testimony. He says you say in your papers that he immediately began reconsidering his decision to plead guilty right after he pled and that was November. So it's been four months, and I think it's perfectly appropriate to move forward this morning, this afternoon, and we'll see where we are at the end of the day.

MR. OLEN: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So are you ready to go forward?

MR. OLEN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: This is your motion so you can call your first witness.

MR. WATT: Judge, we call Joseph Caramadre.

JOSEPH CARAMADRE, first having been duly sworn,

testified as follows: 1 THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell 2 3 your last name for the record. THE WITNESS: 4 Joseph Caramadre, 5 C-A-R-A-M-A-D-R-E. THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Caramadre. 6 THE WITNESS: Good morning, your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Watt. 9 MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge. 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT Where do you live, Mr. Caramadre? 11 Q. 12 I live in Cranston, Rhode Island. Α. And what address? 13 Q. 14 Α. At 90 Beechwood Drive. 15 And do you know where Mr. Lepizzera lives? Q. 16 Α. Yes. He lives a couple blocks down the road on 17 Beechwood Drive. 18 Q. And how long has that relationship of your house to his house been the case? 19 20 Well, probably I would say about ten years that Α. 21 Lepizzera moved to Beechwood Drive. 22 Q. Can you tell the Court how you're trained and 23 educated. 24 Well, I am trained in the field of finance and

I've got an undergraduate degree from the

Α.

- University of Rhode Island, have a law degree from

  Suffolk University. I've got various other credentials

  such as a CPA, CFP, CLU, ChFC.
  - Q. Could you explain those letters on the --
- A. Yeah. A CPA is a certified public accountant; a

  CFP is a chartered -- excuse me, certified financial

  planner, a CLU is a chartered life underwriter, a ChFC

  is a chartered financial consultant. So I've at least

  those designations. I may have had more in the past.
- 10 **Q**. Married?

- 11 A. Yes, I'm married.
- 12 **Q**. Children?
- 13 A. Twenty-two years marriage and three children, yes.
  - **Q**. What are the ages of your children?
- 15 A. Yes, I have children.
- 16 **Q**. How old are they?
- 17 **A**. They are 19, 17 and 13.
- 18 Q. Reside with you?
- 19 A. Yes, they do.
- Q. Are you discharging any employment in any of the fields or certifications that you've described to the Court?
- A. Well, as of July of 2011, my doctors determined that I -- my depression is too severe for me to be functioning as an attorney and financial consultant.

- **Q**. So the answer to my question?
- A. The answer is I have been discharged of employment, yes.
  - Q. As of June of '11?

- **A**. As of July 2011.
- **Q**. Okay. Which doctors?
- A. Dr. Lewis Weiner, who's an internist; Dr. Caron

  Zlotnick, who is a psychologist; and Dr. Sarah Xavier,

  who is a psychiatrist.
  - **Q**. And any of those treat you on and after the time of your disengagement from your employments?
  - A. Yes. I've seen Dr. Weiner for five or six years. I've seen Dr. Zlotnick since 2009 so two years before the disability. I saw Dr. James Whalen for 15 years before the disability as a psychiatrist. He recently retired from practice and Dr. Xavier took over in 2011.
  - Q. Are you seeing any of them now?
  - A. Yes. I see Dr. Zlotnick every week as a psychologist. It's part of my probation requirements, which I would normally see her anyway. And I see both Dr. Weiner and Dr. Xavier as needed.
  - **Q.** Did either Mr. Lepizzera or Mr. Traini, to the best of your knowledge, ever have any contact with either of the doctors, Dr. Zlotnick or Dr. Xavier?
  - A. Yes. Sometime in 2010, Mr. Lepizzera accompanied

me to a visit for my psychological therapy with Dr. Zlotnick. The purpose of his exam was to learn how I am managing severe and major depression and how he could be of help to me.

Q. And with regards to Dr. Xavier?

- A. Dr. Xavier? Mr. Lepizzera had at least one lengthy phone call with her in 2012, I believe it was February, and could have spoken to her again between February of 2012 and the start of the trial, which was November of 2012. However, I've been informed that Mr. Lepizzera did go visit her sometime in January 2013.
- **Q**. And when you say "could have," what do you mean could have? Did he have authorization from you?
- A. Yes. There was authorization that my doctor is allowed to discuss my condition with my attorney, yes.
- **Q**. Can you describe the nature of the conference that he had with Dr. Xavier, how that came to pass in approximately February of 2012?
- A. Yes. My counsel, Mr. Lepizzera, who was a trusted friend and attorney of mine wanted to speak to Dr. Xavier because I was on so many different medications that it was getting in the way of me thinking clearly or processing information at my normal rate of acuity. So he wanted to speak to her about the

- 1 medications and what they're doing to me.
- Q. Do you recall having been here giving a plea before this judge on November 19th, 2012?
- 4 A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Do you remember the tendering to the Court of alist of medications.
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see the typewritten list of medications tendered to the Court?
- 10 A. Yes, I did.
- 11 **Q**. Can you tell the Court how that list was prepared?
- A. I was asked to prepare it by counsel, and it was on my computer so I printed it.
- 14 Q. When did you do that?
- 15 A. Days or hours before the hearing on the 19th.
- 16 **Q**. Of November?
- 17 A. Of November.
- 18 **Q**. 2012?
- 19 **A**. '12, yes.
- Q. You described friendship with Mr. Lepizzera. Can you please indicate to the Court when your first
- acquaintance started with Mr. Lepizzera?
- 23 A. Well, Mr. Lepizzera and I became acquainted some
- 24 20 or more years ago when we both were taking the Bar
- exam. I had known some of Mr. Lepizzera's family since

the 1980's. And we became friends and acquaintances since.

In the last ten years, we were much closer because we lived in our neighborhood. We attended the same church. Our children played together. Our wives are both Eucharistic ministers at our church, and I actually invited Mr. Lepizzera to join the Men of St. Joseph's Society at our parish so that we could spend more quality time together.

- Q. What is the Men of St. Joseph's?
- A. It's an organization where men of Catholic faith get together to really learn about catechism and preaching The Word. It's a devotion to St. Joseph.
- **Q**. How long have you been connected with the Men of St. Joseph's through your church?
- A. Well, our church was a late-starter as an affiliate parish so maybe in total three-and-a-half years. That was the inception. And about a year later, I asked Mike to join the group.
- Q. Are you still a member of the Men of St. Joseph's?
- **A**. Yes, I am.
- **Q**. Is Mike?

- 23 A. Yes, to my knowledge.
- Q. And can you tell the Court approximately what frequency is it that the Men of St. Joseph's met during

the calendar year of 2012?

- A. Yes. During 2012, we meet once a month on Saturday morning for a Mass or Rosary and then a discussion period, and one time during the month on a weeknight so it's approximately two times a month.
- **Q**. In addition to your activities at the Men of St. Joseph's, can you indicate whether or not you attended religious services together?
- A. Yes. Michael Lepizzera and his family would generally be at the same Mass my family would be at almost every Sunday morning. And we also would see each other at different functions, Holy Days of Obligation. At times I would see Michael Lepizzera at morning daily Mass. I've been there usually every day and every once in a while a fellow member of the Men of St. Joseph's joins me.
- **Q**. Moving away from religious and moving towards social activities, did you ever socialize or did your family socialize, that being yours and Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. Yes. There was many occasions where Mr. Lepizzera and his son or daughter or wife would be at our home. There were times we would visit them at their home, whether it was using the poolside or winter there would be many occasions that I would invite Mr. Lepizzera and his son over to watch a football game at one of our

homes.

- **Q**. How many homes was that?
- A. There were two at the time. We had a lakefront property, which had a theater, which made it exciting to watch football games, so I would invite Michael and his son, Mr. Lepizzera and his son to enjoy the football games on the big screen.
- Q. The medications that you turned in to the Court through counsel on November 19th, how long a period of time had it been that those medications in those dosages had been taken prior to the giving of the plea on November 19th?
- A. Well, my doctors have tried for over 20 years to give me a suitable cocktail of medicines that would work to overcome severe and major depression, which I've suffered for all these years. You asked me how long did I take them. Well, some may have been in place for years; others could have been moved in months before. I believe on the list we had given Judge Smith that one of them was cancelled in October of 2012. Even since that list, we have retired some medications and added new medications.
- **Q.** Okay. Did you ever fail to take the medications as prescribed during the course of time 2012 right through the giving of the plea?

- A. No. I'm very meticulous about counting all seven, eight, nine, ten pills every morning or evening when I have to take them. I know that if I don't take them as prescribed, it will create a tremendous imbalance for me.
- **Q**. As it relates to representation of a legal nature by Mr. Lepizzera of you, did there come a time when that started?
- A. Yes. In 2010, Mr. Lepizzera and I discussed this case and we agreed, whether it be by me asking him or he offering his services, I was very happy to take Mr. Lepizzera on as an attorney. He offered something that almost no one else offered, which was an insight to our religious similar faith. He knew me more as a church-goer, person of faith than as just a defendant. And I have a tremendous amount of respect for Mr. Lepizzera and his faith.
- **Q**. Can you tell the Court whether or not that was a paid relationship, you to him?
- A. Yes. I paid Mr. Lepizzera for his services. I believe he was fair with his billing and would present a bill that we would discuss and agree to a sum every so often.
- **Q**. Was there any fee agreement as such, retention agreement between you and Mr. Lepizzera?

- A. There was no retainer. There came a point in time that both for the benefit of myself and Mr. Lepizzera, we agreed that I would pay him \$25,000 a month indefinitely. So that if he put in more hours, he would be getting paid less; and if he put in less hours, he'd be getting paid more. But we both could agree that that was a fair amount of money for Mr. Lepizzera, and it was somewhat affordable for me.
- **Q**. Okay. At that time?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. Can you tell the Court when it went to that \$25,000 a month?
- A. I'd say maybe right at the time of the indictment in late 2011.
  - **Q.** Now, at some point, did you have any co-counsel working with Mr. Lepizzera on this case?
  - A. Yes. At one point, at Mr. Lepizzera's insistence that we have new counsel join our team so as to give him some additional support and possibly some more experience. We engaged Attorney James McCormick sometime in January 2012.
  - **Q**. And Mr. McCormick continued in a co-counsel relationship with Mr. Lepizzera up until what point?
  - A. Until about late May or early June 2012.
- 25 Q. Was that a paid relationship?

- A. Yes. It was paid, and it was my decision that Mr. McCormick was not fitting the need that we needed in a co-counsel. So we left on very amicable terms.
- **Q**. Can you tell the Court what you did, if anything, to replace Mr. McCormick?
- A. Yes. We started a search for a senior attorney. Michael Lepizzera felt that he needed someone with a little bit more experience than him, although I believe he was an excellent attorney. And we went on to interview different attorneys to determine, number one, if they had a conflict potentially representing me; number two, what was the potential affordability of such attorneys.
- **Q**. Were there a number of attorneys that you considered?
- A. Yes. There were a number that we considered. And there was even a point where I was considering asking for court-appointed counsel because we could not afford the large six- or seven-figure retainers that attorneys wanted.
- **Q**. Can you tell the Court how it came to pass that Mr. Traini became involved in your representation?
- A. Well, after seeing various attorneys,
- Mr. Lepizzera recommended to me that we should consider

  Mr. Traini. I had known Mr. Traini because he

represents Edward Maggiacomo who worked in my office and was able to secure a non-prosecution agreement for Ed Maggiacomo. I also knew him that he was an attorney as part of the defendants in the civil lawsuits. So I had known Mr. Traini maybe for two-and-a-half years at that point.

Mr. Lepizzera recommended that we -- that I give Mr. Traini an opportunity to sell his services, if you will.

**Q**. And did that opportunity occur?

- A. Yes. It happened in June of 2012.
- Q. Can you describe the nature of the opportunity?
- A. Well, the opportunity was we needed someone with gray hair, someone who had more experience than Mike did; and Mr. Traini came to my home for a meeting that took an hour or two to describe what he can do for me.
- Q. Can you describe the nature of the description?
- A. Yes. Mr. Traini made it clear that this is normally a million dollar fee that he charges, but given the light that he had already researched most of this defending Mr. Maggiacomo and since we were Co-Defendants, he was researching the same side of this case, that he would accept a half a million dollars as a maximum cost to defend me. Part of what Mr. Lepizzera and I were doing were asking attorneys

what is the highest exposure we could have in your representation. For instance --

**Q**. Monetarily?

A. Monetarily. Mr. McCormick, we had an agreement that said he will charge \$200 an hour and a maximum of \$300,000 that goes right through trial and appeals. That was the only way I could know to retain an attorney because I had been liquidating assets and earning no money since 2009.

So with Mr. Traini, he wanted a half million dollars. He explained to me that I'm his best shot because he knows the case. The Government will fear him and all this. He also said that if I cared about Mike Lepizzera, I should hire him because some years ago Mike almost had a heart attack being junior counsel with Tony Traini on a case, something I did not know. I certainly care about Mike Lepizzera, but that would be another reason.

My concern at that meeting was a maximum exposure. And I asked Mr. Traini and explained to him I am borrowing this money from family members, it's money that's not available to me. And I need to know that we get presented with another six figure bill at some point that this is all that can be there. And he assured me that this is the maximum exposure through

appeals.

- **Q**. Maximum exposure being what?
- **A**. That \$500,000.
  - **Q**. Continue, please.
  - A. Okay. I was very adamant about that because I could not be caught, if I were convicted and I need to come up with six figures for an appeal at that point. So I would not have the money. Mr. Traini assured me this would be the maximum exposure and we -- and he said he would take up the details with Mr. Lepizzera.

One of the things that was peculiar was that he demanded all \$500,000 be put up-front because he was sure that the Government would move immediately to forfeit my assets as soon as he entered his name.

Now, the Government had not moved for forfeiture even during the indictment process, and I was convinced they would not. I actually told him just because you enter your name is not going to change the Government's position. But he said it all has to be there in Mike Lepizzera's account because he doesn't want to be working for free.

- **Q**. I take it that Mr. Lepizzera was not at this meeting at your house?
- A. No, he was not.
- 25 Q. Subsequent to that meeting, did you obtain money?

- A. Yes. I wrote various e-mails to Mike Lepizzera saying that all I have is \$450,000. I would have offered \$250,000 directly and then another \$250,000 in two months when I could liquidate some assets with less penalties. It ended up that I agreed with Mr. Traini that the figure be 450,000 as long as it all could be put in up front. So we split the difference as far as penalties and so forth.
- **Q**. Did Mr. Lepizzera fashion a method of payment that was satisfactory to you?
- A. Mr. Lepizzera assured myself, my wife and anyone else who would listen that he was protecting my assets. It was his responsibility to make sure he would stagger the payments to Mr. Traini over the time that we expect the trial and/or appeals, which would have run from June through the end of February.
- **Q**. 0f 2013?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. Now, to your knowledge in the summer of 2012, was that agreement reduced to written form?
- A. Well, I have acquired knowledge since. I knew there was a retainer agreement that Mr. Lepizzera had told me he entered into. He did assure me that he got Mr. Traini to agree to stagger the 450,000 over nine months at 50,000 a month, which was very important to

me.

- Q. Okay. What form is it that that retainer agreement would have taken, written or verbal?
  - A. Well, I believe that Mr. Lepizzera had pointed out to me that he did reach agreement with Mr. Traini on staggering the payments and so forth.
  - Q. In written or verbal form?
  - A. No. In a written form. This was a lot of money and it just can't be dealt -- obviously, there's parol evidence -- excuse me, statute of frauds that require it in writing.
- Q. Did you ever get a copy of that writing?
- A. No. I relied a hundred percent on Mr. Lepizzera who I trusted and I believed was working in my best interest.
- Q. Did you ever see a copy of that agreement, so-called?
  - A. Yes. I saw a copy in late December when I demanded a copy of the retainer agreement and the disbursements that were made to Mr. Traini from that escrow amount.
- **Q**. You received that from whom?
- 23 A. From Mr. Lepizzera.
- Q. When you saw that agreement, was there anything there that surprised you?

A. Yes. Number one, it read it was a non-refundable fee, which was very shocking because if it was non-refundable and the amount in escrow is all payable to the attorney upon early cessation of the proceedings, then in theory, I could have dropped dead the next day after depositing this 450 and Mr. Traini would have been entitled to the whole 450.

Conversely, if the Government decided not to bring their case, or if I made a plea agreement, whether it's days, weeks or months, the way that read he's entitled to all the money. Something I would have been adamantly opposed to since I was borrowing the money to begin with. In order to go through this process of staggering over nine or ten months, the whole goal there was to allocate fee for service over time.

- Q. Would knowledge of the contents of that writing have influenced your decision making in the week leading up to the giving of the plea before Judge Smith on November 19th, 2012?
- A. Well, if you're asking me if I knew that

  Mr. Traini was going to drain 150 or \$200,000 that I

  believe was unearned upon me signing a plea, it may

  very well would have influenced my decision in pleaing

  guilty.

Q. That was my question. Would it have; and if so, how?

- A. Yes. Because if an attorney fails to disclose to their client who is under considerable duress already that they stand to gain a windfall of 150 or 200,000, I should at least have known that so that I can give proper weight to veracity and credibility of my lawyer's recommendation to take a plea.
- **Q**. In the pre-Traini period, what was the nature of the preparation in terms of defense of the Government's indictment?
- A. In the pre-Traini period, Mr. Lepizzera worked endlessly to learn the facts, identify the witnesses, the players involved, the actions of Raymour Radhakrishnan, the unindicted co-conspirators and so forth. Mr. Lepizzera did a lot of work on this.
- Q. How frequently would you have contact with Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. I would say usually every other day. It would be a surprise if a week went by that we didn't discuss some detail about the case.
- **Q**. About the case. As opposed to social or as opposed to religious, right?
- A. No. About the case.
- 25 Q. Did that change in terms of Mr. Lepizzera's

interactions with you after Mr. Traini came on board?

- A. Well, upon Mr. Traini coming on board, he sort of set up new rules that I should only be talking to them at either weekly or biweekly meetings or whenever they call a meeting and let the attorneys do their work.

  And I was comfortable if Mike Lepizzera was comfortable that work is getting done and we're heading toward a conclusion to defend this case.
- **Q**. And with regards to the defense of this case, prior to Mr. Traini, what was the theory of defense, if any?
- A. Well, prior to Mr. Traini, the defense was very simple. All we need to do is expose the truth. The truth that I had no knowledge of the actions that Mr. Radhakrishnan had with the measuring lives; the truth that I expected everything done to be right; that I would never tolerate forgery or misrepresentation, and the truth would set us free. I said that from day one.

And whether Mr. Radhakrishnan committed a crime or not, which I don't believe he did, he was sloppy on some work and it really comes down to his age at this point. However, the truth is clearly there was never a conspiracy. There was never -- I had gotten legal opinions on what I did long before I did it, and so get

the truth out.

- **Q**. Okay. And at any point in time pre-Traini, did Mr. Lepizzera profess a belief or not in the issue of your innocence?
- A. Well, Mr. Lepizzera had mentioned to many, many people, both in the Men of St. Joseph's group, at my home with relatives, even talking to my own mother that I'm an innocent man and when we get to court we'll be able to prove this. And it was -- he has spoken to priests that we know. He's spoken to professionals that are at my house. There'd be many a time I'd get a call from a colleague attorney that says, hey, I ran into Mike Lepizzera, I want to wish you well. He explained to us you're completely innocent. We hope you can get through this.
- Q. Mr. Traini came on board?
- A. Yes.
  - **Q**. In July, was there any specific e-mail communication to you from Mr. Lepizzera relating to his posture as how he perceived the case and the defense thereof?
    - A. Yes. Mr. Lepizzera had gone on a mission with our church, which I was very proud of Mr. Lepizzera to be an adult chaperone on this religious mission in Jamaica. But he had come back, and he said, Okay, now

- all the mission is over, we are now going to cast an aggressive campaign to confront the Government of all these false charges. We are now getting ready to mount this campaign, if you will.
- **Q**. Are there civil cases that are tangents or adjuncts to this case outside the criminal arena?
- A. Yes. There are seven civil lawsuits that are pending in front of this Court, and there are different variations of either stays or other activity going on in them.
- Q. Mr. Lepizzera have anything to do with those?
- A. Not directly. I asked Mr. Lepizzera to go to a couple of the chambers hearings that Judge Smith held because he was representing me on the criminal matter. He may have wanted to get educated about what was going on on the civil matter.
- **Q.** What was your understanding after Mr. Traini came on board with respect to the frequency of defense attorney meetings, if any?
- A. Well, I was told that they should be meeting weekly and I would be invited in either weekly or every other week or every three weeks when they need to inform me of things.
- **Q**. Did Mr. Lepizzera have anyone else in his office that was involved in any way in the criminal defense

case?

- A. Yes. Attorney Scott DeMello was Mr. Lepizzera's assistant, who was also attempting to be very cooperative, too.
- Q. What was the nature of your relationship, if any, to Mr. DeMello?
  - A. Well, I knew Mr. DeMello. I believe he Mike and I all took the Bar together in the early 1990's.
  - Q. Never practiced with him, you?
- **A**. No.
  - **Q**. Did you ever make any requests of Mr. Lepizzera prior to Mr. Traini with regards to what you were requesting be done specifically as to any aspect of this criminal defense?
  - A. Well, at times I would ask Michael Lepizzera for a global defense plan. And it became somewhat convoluted or gray area because we had retained Mr. McCormick, who, as an experienced criminal defense counsel, recommended we get a private investigator to start getting some truth and some real evidence about these witnesses.
  - Q. In what fashion, Mr. Caramadre?
- A. Well, to interview them, to establish why do they believe -- why are they testifying? Why do they think they're harmed? What was sent to them by the

- Government to assuage them to believe they've been harmed when beforehand they were very happy with our arrangement.
- **Q.** After that request for private investigators, to your knowledge during the balance of this case, was a private investigator ever retained in any aspect of the defense?
- A. To my knowledge, no. I specifically asked on at least one or two e-mails, can we please get a private investigator as soon as possible to get some real evidence in our favor. As the Government is preparing their witnesses, we should be determining what the evidence really is.
- **Q**. Can you tell the Court whether or not there were any expert witnesses, so-called, ever employed by the defense?
- A. To my knowledge, no. There was talk that we needed an expert witness to speak about annuities and corporate bonds, to speak to the fact that it's completely legal and this is a process that's allowed by the prospectus of the bond or the prospectus of the variable annuity.
- **Q**. Were there allegations in the indictment that related to forging of signatures?
- A. Yes, there were.

- **Q**. Was there any discussion in terms of getting a handwriting expert on board?
- A. I had asked and was told since I was not directly involved with ascertaining the signatures that it was really Raymour's problem. I never met the people which the Government charged with Raymour and I with forging their signatures. So they basically said we don't have to go through with this. It's not your battle.
- **Q**. That being Raymour Radhakrishnan, the Co-Defendant?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Did you ever specifically, at least in terms of e-mails that you could find, a request of the Lepizzera/Traini defense team, the theory of defense?
- A. Yes. Weeks before the trial, I wrote a letter. Because I suffer from severe depression, I need to know what's going on, and I urged them to give me a status and what is our general game plan for defense. What are we working on? How do we get this truth out? And I never really got a clear response. You know, there were a lot of moving parts getting ready for this thing. It seems like there was much more time spent worrying about what the penalty of each count is than what the real evidence is.
- Q. Stop you there, if I could. In terms of what the

penalty may be for the various offenses alleged in the indictment, was there communication to you from your attorneys?

- A. Well, yes. They tried to explain to me that they're going to make a motion or agree with the Government or have the Court agree that every count only carries \$250,000 penalty and there is some contrast to some statutory maximum. To me it was basically irrelevant. It would have been a very high amount to begin with, something I wouldn't be able to afford. And all I wanted to do was bring forth defense evidence so that we don't have to deal with --
- **Q**. Did they seek your permission to speak to the Government in terms of initiating plea bargain discussions?
- A. Absolutely.

- Q. When did that request come of you from them?
- A. Well, first of all, before Mr. Traini got on board, Mr. Lepizzera at least attempted to speak to me about the benefits of a plea, that it would save a lot of duress on the family and that he had told me many times that it wouldn't change his opinion of me one bit if I were a guilty person because he knows I'm innocent and maybe it would save the family resources and the family itself for me to plead guilty. I summarily

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dismissed any such thought.

When Mr. Traini got on board, there was a lot of pressure put on me to consider a plea. I remember one meeting that went on for maybe two hours where Mr. Traini pleaded with me, with both Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. DeMello at this meeting, that if he can do the impossible and get me a plea with no time, would I take it. And I said absolutely not because I'd have to admit to something I didn't do and would never do. I would never hurt the terminally ill poor that I have spent so much time working with charities over 25 years. So I'm not about to admit something I didn't do.

It was put to me in probably a 10 or 13 page memo that I understand that if the Government is successful in proving this I may get life in prison and I am waiving or ordering my attorneys not to engage in any plea discussions.

- **Q**. You had the option at the end of that particular document to indicate authorization to initiate or not?
- A. That's correct. And I elected --
- **Q**. You signed it?
- A. I elected in September of 2012 that I am not authorizing my attorneys to enter into any plea negotiations where I would have to plead guilty.

- **Q**. During this course of time, were you reporting to the Probation Department as directed?
- A. Yes. I hopefully have had a stellar record of reporting to probation every week by telephone, the first Monday of each month in person, tolerating spot visits by the probation officer and letting them know if there are any changes of anything material.
- **Q**. The condition of you continuing with psychiatric treatment with Dr. Zlotnick, was that maintained by you?
- A. Yes. Absolutely. That was part of the probation order by this Court, and I was going to voluntarily see my doctor every week anyway, as I had for many years.
- **Q.** Now, leading up to the trial, so-called, in the week preceding the trial, did you meet with the attorneys?
- A. Well, the trial started on Tuesday, November 13th. I have reason to believe we might have met that week before. I had spent so much time with Michael Lepizzera taking so many different notes and answering so many questions on various measuring lives, their family, how did we get acquainted with them, where are the checks we gave them that Mr. Lepizzera had a very, very good handle. I was quite impressed with his ability to retain. If you picked out a name of 300

- witnesses that the FBI visited and gave us a 302 report, he would know exactly what they said and when and how to defend it or what was wrong with it.
- **Q**. Besides the FBI 302s, were there video depositions that had been allowed by the Court?
- A. Yes. Yes. There were six or seven video depositions. There was already Grand Jury testimony which ran quite voluminous, as the Grand Jury process was almost -- I believe it's maximum of two years.
- Q. Who conducted those depositions?
- A. The depositions, the Government was bringing these depositions and Mr. Flanders was my initial attorney at the time, Robert Flanders; and Mr. Pine, Jeffrey Pine was the defense attorney for Raymour.
- Q. Civilly?

- A. No. The defense attorney for criminal, criminal issues. So on these depositions they were authorized by the Court in 2009, Mr. Flanders and Mr. Pine took the major part of the defense. At the time, we were not formally charged. We did not know what we might be charged with and so we were at a bit of a disadvantage, but I believe my attorneys just did the best they could with what was presented by the Government.
- **Q**. Could you tell the Court whether or not to your knowledge, and you may not have it, but were Mr. Pine's

or Mr. Flanders' files requested or turned over to Mr. Lepizzera or Mr. Traini at any point in time?

- A. Yes. As soon as Mr. Lepizzera replaced
  Mr. Flanders as criminal counsel, all the files were
  delivered within days.
- Q. Your expectation then in the week leading up to the trial was -- how was the defense going to be conducted in those initial stages?
- A. My expectation was what I had expected over three-and-a-half years of the Government pursuing me, which was we would present a rigorous defense that would leave no doubt at all about my participation, criminal or otherwise in this process, that I had no criminal exposure, no criminal intent. And the best way to do that would be to confront the Government witnesses as Mr. Lepizzera had wrote to me in June of -- July of 2012 that he understands his mission is now to confront this.
- **Q**. What was your expectation as to how that was going to unfold in the initial stages of the trial?
- A. Well, my expectation was that my attorneys would give a very aggressive posture in cross-examination and be extremely aggressive in trying to expose this whole investigation and this whole case. It was very important -- this case may not be unique but should be

- one of few where no one had ever complained to any law enforcement. None of the so-called victims ever knew they were victimized until the FBI went over to them and gave them, in my opinion, very misleading information so as to turn something that was a good and favorable experience into a very bad experience.
- Q. Do you suggest by your previous answer that they were victimized?
- A. They were victimized, yes, by the Government.
- **Q**. Prior to the trial, was there any meeting at your home?
- A. Yes. Prior to the trial -- well, on the Sunday before the trial, which would have been the 11th of November, we had a celebratory Mass at our home. For our intentions of getting to the truth, we had a priest, a dear friend of our family come over to say Mass with our family and supporter close friends.
- Q. That priest was whom?
- A. Father Robert Lacombe.
  - **Q**. Is he in the courtroom today?
- A. Yes.

- Q. Can you tell the Court who was in attendance at this celebratory Mass in your home on the day of November 11th?
- A. A lot of my extended family members and siblings

- and close friends of the family. Also, I had invited
  my three attorneys, Mr. Lepizzera, Traini and DeMello
  to come.
  - Q. Did any of the three attend?
- 5 A. Yes. Mr. Lepizzera attended, and I was very happy that he did.
  - **Q**. Did Mr. Lepizzera participate in conversations that you heard relating to the case, its defense, its theory, anything of that sort?
  - A. No. There were maybe 25, 30 people at the home. We just got done celebrating Mass, people having coffee. Mr. Lepizzera tended to leave quickly. He needed to prepare for trial, which I understood. So I didn't discuss with him anything at that point.
    - Q. Monday, holiday? After the Mass it was a holiday?
- **A.** Yes.

- **Q**. Did you meet with Mr. Traini, Mr. Lepizzera,
- 18 Mr. DeMello on that date?
  - A. I can't remember if I met with them. If I did, it was for a very short period of time and for nothing of substance. I'm going to say that I believe I did not meet with them.
- **Q**. The trial started Tuesday?
- 24 A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. Can you just describe in terms of your best

A. Okay. On Tuesday, the Court gave instructions to the jury. The Government gave an opening statement that went on almost for an hour with very disparaging allegations about the two Defendants, myself and Mr. Radhakrishnan. And then the first witness was a videotaped deposition of Mr. Richard Wiley. In that deposition, there was direct examination and there was cross-examination. Mr. Wiley is since dead, so it's hard to give him cross-examination or further discover the facts.

Given that the Government was very disparaging in their characterization of me and my actions and the fact that we did not have an opening statement, we looked forward with great anticipation for Wednesday, because on Wednesday we would have our first opportunity at a live witness, which can be cross-examined. And Mr. Lepizzera made it clear there's nothing we really could have done on Tuesday. There was no opening statement. You can't cross-examine a video deposition, but tomorrow, being Wednesday, we have Ed Rodriguez on the stand. We get to put our game plan in.

**Q**. Had a decision been made, first of all, by you as to whether or not when the defense case came on that

you would testify?

- A. Well, I made it adamantly clear that I -- under no circumstances will I not testify because I will not be sitting in a jail cell if I'm convicted falsely without having defended myself.
- **Q.** Had the issue of giving or not giving an opening defense statement at the conclusion of the prosecution's opening statement been made?
- A. A decision about the opening statement must have been made. I don't believe I was in great disagreement that the opening statement would best be heard when we present our defense case because it's going to be about two months that the Government is going to drag in 100 witnesses, and it's going to be so convoluted and confusing that it's best we re-remind the jury with an opening statement when the defense puts on their case.
- **Q**. That idea came from whom initially, if you can recall?
- A. From my attorneys. They thought it was better.
- **Q**. Did you at any point in time during the course of your legal career practice criminal law?
- A. No.
- **Q**. And your understanding of the not giving of the opening statement, was that conditioned upon anything as verbalized by your attorneys?

- A. No. But it was understood or possibly said by me. If as long as we are cross-examining witnesses that the Government will be bringing in an effort to prove me a felon, as long as we're staying afloat with diligent cross-examination, then we don't need an opening statement because we'll get our chance. Also, there was going to be a request for a directed verdict after the Government put on their case. So if we did a good enough job on cross-examination, we would avoid a train wreck scenario.
- **Q**. You indicated that Mr. Wiley's deposition was shown Tuesday?
- A. Mr. Wiley's, yes.

- **Q**. Was it concluded that day?
- A. No. The Government technician had a little bit of a problem with some of the editing, so the Court decided to show the last 20 minutes on Wednesday morning.
- **Q**. Was there cross-examination of Mr. Wiley as best you can recall in the videotaped deposition?
- A. Yes, there was.
  - **Q**. And whose cross-examination was that?
- A. Mr. Flanders and Mr. Pine I believe did a
  legitimately good job asking of Mr. Wiley what did the
  Government say when they approached him and what were

the Government's actions. And out of that, we were able to ascertain that the special agent in charge, Pamela McDade actually went and visited Mr. Wiley and brought him cookies. At one point she brought her son to visit Mr. Wiley. If the defense team ever went to a witness with cookies, we'd be charged with witness tampering. Certainly bringing our family members over, I tried to find it in the FBI handbook about whether you're supposed to be bringing kids and cookies over. So it revealed a lot about the investigation.

- **Q**. One of the counts in this indictment was witness tampering on your part; is that right?
- A. That's correct.

- **Q**. What was the preparation done, if any, to your knowledge with regards to that particular count?
- A. On that count, Mr. Lepizzera had a lot of firsthand information because the alleged witness that was tampered is a member of our church and we see him. So Mr. Lepizzera was actually very familiar with this person and that count and basically summarily dismissed it from anything we have to worry about under the theory that I would have to be tampering with a witness to gain some benefit from it. I get no benefit from a witness deciding to tell the Government whatever they want to tell them to defend themselves from their own

- family. So it wasn't meeting the criteria.
- Q. Did either Mr. Traini or Mr. Lepizzera make
  comment to you apart from what you've already testified
  with relationship to the Kiley video deposition?
  - A. To the Wiley.

- Q. Excuse me. Wiley.
- A. Yes. Very surprising. At the end of the first day, Mr. Traini turned to me and said, "Did you see the look on Judge Smith's face? He was shocked." This was the first time the judge must have seen this video and he says to me, "I also, this was the first time I've actually seen it." So I was a bit taken back that I'm paying someone 50,000 a month and they don't even see the video. He said, "This looks pretty bad." I mean, that was a general commentary. There was no speak of making a plea or anything else.
- Q. When did the Court adjourn for the day?
  - **A**. At 1:30 or so.
  - **Q**. 1:30 or so. And what happened at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings?
  - A. Well, what happened was our defense counsel could never put in a word on anything because we didn't have an opening statement and we could not cross-examine a videotape. So the expectations from Mr. Lepizzera were to me and my family, who was with me, much like they

- 1 are today, Don't worry, guys. Tomorrow we get a live 2 witness. We can do something.
  - **Q**. Okay. Did you meet with the defense attorneys after the conclusion of court that day?
  - A. I don't believe I did. My wife was with me. We had to go pick up our son from school at St. Andrew's so I believe we just took a leisurely ride to Barrington and picked him up and went home. And with all the preparation that Mr. Lepizzera had done with me about Mr. Rodriguez, about the payments made to him, about his felony past, about why he was misled by the Government as to what I was making off of him, I was very enthusiastic about hitting this thing hard come the next morning.
  - **Q**. Your expectation was that Mr. Rodriguez was going to be testifying?
  - A. Yes. We were told.
  - **Q.** Okay. You get up in the morning, Tuesday?
- **A.** Yes.

- Q. Excuse me. Wednesday. We're on Wednesday. You get up on Wednesday; you go to court?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Who was with you in court the first day on Tuesday?
- A. Well, my wife and various family and friends. My

wife went with me.

- Q. Who went with you to court on the second day, on Wednesday?
  - A. My wife as well.
  - **Q.** And did there come a time when Mr. Rodriguez was presented?
  - A. Yes. Mr. Rodriguez was presented as the first live witness. There was some mention made in the opening statement by the Government that they're going to start right with the best. We're going to get a videotape of Mr. Wiley, and we're going to bring in Ed Rodriguez who, in their opinion, was the only single living person who was still alive to talk about this, notwithstanding that Mr. Buckman was also still alive but the Government didn't have any use for his testimony. It was positive for us.
  - **Q**. Did your attorneys prepare in preparation for this case Mr. Bucknum?
- 19 A. Buckman.
  - Q. Buckman?
- A. They never prepared him, but we brought him in to be deposed under Judge Smith's ruling that we could depose the so-called victims.
- Q. And the conduct of the examination of

  Mr. Rodriguez, how did he present in the court, by his

own two feet or by other means?

- A. Well, he was wheeled in in his wheelchair. He had his daughter help him and stand near him or near the table. And he looked quite credible and looked cleaned up. And you know, I had only met Mr. Rodriguez at the video deposition beforehand. I never met him other than that, but I was glad to see he seemed to be feeling okay, that he wasn't very sick. He's a young man.
- **Q**. The video deposition had been conducted also by Flanders and Pine?
- A. That's correct.
  - Q. And accessed by Mr. Lepizzera and Mr. Traini?
- **A**. Absolutely. Yes.
  - **Q**. At the conclusion of the Rodriguez testimony, did the way the cross-examination, so-called, had been conducted have any impact upon you?
  - A. Yes, it did. First of all, Mr. Rodriguez was blurting out they're making money on my death and telling the jury this, which is fine. That is his position. The Government is showing that there's hundreds of thousands or millions invested in his name implying that I was making that as profit. We intended on straightening out these allegations or facts simply by explaining to Mr. Rodriguez that there was no great

profit to be made here especially since he didn't die; and number two, he was compensated and agreed to all of this. And the real essence of Mr. Rodriguez, the whole case would have turned on Mr. Lepizzera following the same cross-examination pattern that was done beforehand.

Q. Was that your expectation?

- A. Absolutely. As a matter of fact, I expected more. We reviewed the deposition of the -- the transcript of the deposition. There was 93 pages of cross-examination.
- **Q**. Did you say anything to Mr. Lepizzera at the time of his cross-examination?
- A. Yes. When I noted that he only asked a couple of questions and was not hitting the most important point, which is asking Mr. Rodriguez why is he testifying, how does he believe he was screwed over, if you excuse my French, and who told him this. Because the answer was Ms. McDade, the FBI person was giving misleading and outright false information to these people and getting them all worked up, letting them feel like they were part of a criminal ring. And it was very important to ask Mr. Rodriguez how were you damaged and why do you end up here. Tell me who you reported your crime to because you believe you were a victim.

**Q**. When and what, if at all, did you say to Mr. Lepizzera relating to Mr. Rodriguez at the conclusion of the cross-examination, so-called?

- A. As soon as Mr. Lepizzera came back to the table, I immediately grabbed the file and said to him, Get back out there and ask him about Special Agent in Charge McDade. Let's start telling the jury what we believe happened here.
- Q. What did he say to you, if anything?
- A. And he said, "I don't want to beat up on a guy in a wheelchair. Plus, Joe, we'll get him on our defense case. Don't worry."

Now, I am an attorney. I know that if we have to recall a witness, it is direct examination that we have, not cross-examination, which many times allows us to treat the client as a hostile witness or have leading questions. So the only opportune time we had was that first live witness to set the standard for what was going to happen here. It was shocking to me. I'd say 70 percent of my life left me right after that lack of cross-examination.

- **Q**. Can you tell the Court who came next as best you recall on that day, Wednesday, the second day of trial?
- A. Yes. Kathleen Flori came next. And this was a case in which the Government alleged aggravated

identity theft as well as mail fraud or wire fraud, meaning the name of her husband, Dennis Flori, was forged. Now, Raymour dealt with the Floris. I never met them. I only was presented papers with signatures and told they were signed in good faith and there was a good faith offer and acceptance of my cash to enroll them in our program.

- **Q**. As it relates to Mr. Lepizzera, who cross-examined the Flori testimony?
- A. Well, Mr. Radhakrishnan got to cross-examine and so did Mr. Lepizzera. I don't know who went first. It may have been Mr. Radhakrishnan because he really -- the Flori family did not know me except for my name on a check.
- **Q**. Was there anything about the Lepizzera cross-examination as it relates to the Flori testimony that affected you?
- A. Yes. Clearly, my attorneys had not done the diligence to speak with Mr. Radhakrishnan to determine how he intended to defend these allegations of forgery, because the family asserted that their father could only sign one piece of paper because he was too sick and yet five of them needed to be signed to open up an account.

So Raymour assured me it was absolutely

- legitimate, that this was done on the up and up. I was not allowed to speak to Raymour after he engaged court-appointed counsel and/or was his own counsel. My attorneys told me I was banned from speaking to him. So I could not ascertain or discover that.
- Q. Let me back you up half a step. At the conclusion of the Rodriguez testimony, can you say whether or not there was any comment made by either Mr. Traini or Mr. Lepizzera relating to their perception of the effectiveness or not of that testimony?
- A. At the conclusion at the next break or so,
  Mr. Traini said, "Boy, did you see how credible Ed
  Rodriguez is? He looked neat. He was really credible.
  This is looking really bad." And I did not disagree
  considering we did not cross-examine him.
- **Q**. After the Flori testimony, was there anyone else that was presented by the Government?
- A. Yes.

THE COURT: Let's stop before you get into the next witness and take a little break.

So we'll take a ten-minute break and then after that we'll go to about 12:15, 12:30 and then we'll break for lunch. Okay.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Watt, you may

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- **Q**. Mr. Caramadre, I think we were up to the Flori testimony and your reaction to that. What came next on that second day of trial, Wednesday?
- Well, regarding the Flori testimony, a wife of the Α. decedent came in and said her husband could not have signed the forms, followed by her son who says dad was incapable of signing more than one form. I thought that the signatures looked the same. I'm not a graphologist. I don't study handwriting. And I expected my attorneys to draw a wall between that which Raymour's actions were and meeting with these people and regarding the information I had about them, which was nothing more than they were enrolling in this program for some money. I expected more of a separation. And given the fact that Mr. Rodriguez's cross-examination was very poor, my health started to decline very quickly due to my severe depression that's already been prevalent for so many years, and it got much worse during this time.
- **Q**. You mentioned in earlier testimony 70 percent?
- 22 A. Yes.
  - **Q**. Seventy percent of what?
    - A. Seventy percent of hope. If I had a hundred percent of hope expecting to hit the first witness

hard, try to establish a defense and the truth, and it's not done, I've lost a majority of the game, in my mind. I start to become feeling very lonely and starting to feel severely depressed, beyond what I normally am.

- **Q**. Can you tell the Court after Flori, what came next on that day?
- A. Well, I should say this. After Flori, the son was adamant that he worked with his father a whole half hour to just sign one form and, yet, he could not understand why there were five forms signed of similar signature. So my attorneys never have investigated the Flori family, never having even spoken with Raymour as the actor in this about what his justification was for this. We were at a great disadvantage. I for the first time figured out that Raymour may have been responsible for either forgeries or just mishandling this beyond what he had told me he was responsible for.
- Q. After the Flori, what came next?
- A. The last witness of the day was Ann Scuncio, and she was the daughter of Pia Bernardo. Ms. Scuncio testified that she did not sign forms on behalf of her mother, who was a measuring life. Upon cross-examination from Raymour, she asserted that she at no time gave us or showed us her power of attorney

that empowered her to sign on behalf of her mother, who was very sick. And it was asked and answered in the negative, no, I did not give you a power of attorney.

I expected my counsel, Mr. Lepizzera, to get the power of attorney that was in our file in front of both of us and confront the witness. If you didn't give us one, how did we get your power of attorney from your attorney, that your attorney prepared, not our office, an independent document. How do you explain we have this?

And number two, do you also know that your mother died within days after the establishment of a bond account. I think it would have been noteworthy that the jury hear that we lost a considerable amount of money on that account because the measuring life died very quickly, unfortunately for the family as well as for us. But I expected Mike to make those points. When he refused to ask any questions at all, I quickly went down a -- very little hope left. It wasn't a series of questions in which he skipped this. His response was, "No questions, your Honor." I gave him the thing and said, "Get back up there and please put this, or do I have to do it." And he said, "No, let's just leave it alone." No questions. Done.

That set a very downward and serious spiral,

both on myself and my wife.

- **Q**. Was that the last witness on Wednesday?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. At the conclusion of the Court session on Wednesday, where did you go?
- A. On Wednesday, we had to get out of the court and we -- I believe we went to pick up our child at St. Andrew's. However, my wife had become ill. We were both very, very saddened by this situation. I process catastrophe different than she does.

Throughout the day her health was decaying. Her color was turning white. And all she heard now was the first day with the Government saying her husband is a felon and a felon of grand proportions and then nothing to dispute any of the witnesses coming on.

So upon getting home, my wife was very sick and needed to get into bed, which hours later to my surprise she could not get out of bed. She was experiencing a form of mental breakdown, which was very, very worrisome to me. I had already reached my peak of depression just how the case was going and I started to get very worried about my wife who survived all of Wednesday night in tears, speaking irrationally in total desperation of why aren't they defending my husband. "They" being the attorneys. It was a very

terrible thing.

The next morning she, of course, was not able to get out of bed and come to court. We agreed we would call her doctor's urgent line, and I left her in the hands of a friend who was responsible for checking in on her, whether my wife knew or not the friend's task was to check on her because we've dealt with mental illness for a long time in our family. I've suffered of it 25 years.

- **Q**. You've moved me into Thursday quicker than I wanted to get there.
- A. I'm sorry.
- Q. We'll come back to it. That's okay.

Did you have any meetings or conversations with either Mr. Lepizzera or Mr. Traini on Wednesday after leaving the court?

A. None. Because my wife was very sick. I saw her, she said we have to leave immediately and I was very despondent myself. I believe I called Mr. Lepizzera on Wednesday night and informed him my wife is in bed and I'm very worried whether I should bring her to the hospital now. My wife had had some experience with postpartum depression back 18 years ago, which required hospitalization, and I've always been protective of her mental state.

I told Mr. Lepizzera things are looking really bad on the home front. And on Thursday morning, I had to take my child to school and then come here and keep checking in on my wife by calling the home.

- **Q.** In addition to what you've described as your wife's previous treatment, did you ever have any hospitalizations?
- A. No. I had general hospitalizations for blood pressure, pre-diabetes, depression, but it was never at a psychiatric hospital. I've had many -- depression takes a toll over all these years on many of the body's organs and parts. It can affect a lot of different things.
- **Q**. As it relates to you directly, the major depression that you've testified to, how does it affect you physically?
- A. Well, having to take nine prescriptions already is a daunting toll on the body. Some make you sleepy. Some make you alert. Others make you -- give you high acuity. Others take away sharpness. It's a sort of zombie-like world and that's why in July of 2011 my doctors decided unanimously that I should not be giving legal or financial advice because between the medications and the severity of my illness, it would be --

- **Q**. Did your wife, Paula, ever come back into this court right through the end of Monday, November 19th, and the giving of the plea before Judge Smith?
- A. No. No. She could not come. She was sick. We had to go visit her doctors. That was her job, but no, she could not make it here.
- Q. Okay. Did Mr. Lepizzera or anybody from Mr. Lepizzera's family ever go and see your wife during the period from Wednesday, second day of trial, right through the giving of the plea?
- A. Yes. On Sunday night, Mr. Lepizzera came over my house with Mr. Traini to discuss the plea.
- **Q**. Only time?

- A. That was the only time, yes.
- **Q**. Now, besides the varying regimens of multiple medications to which you've given the Court some indication, any other treatments?
- A. Yes. I've had many different attempts to cure long-term depression. Depression is a chemical imbalance in our brain. It's not about the sun shining or not. It's about how our brain processes endorphins. I survived a six-month session of TMS, transcranial magnetic stimulation at Butler Hospital. It was very expensive and very painful. It's the equivalent of putting a football helmet on with hammers banging your

head. It was so bad for me, and I don't mean to speak badly of Butler Hospital because this is a cure for some severely depressed people. It might be the only cure. But it was very painful. So painful I had to bring people with me to either drive me or just help me get through the 40-minute session.

It did stabilize the depression a little bit, but then it could no longer keep me at half depressed. I went back to full depression.

It was a very serious and, again, expensive process and it was very painful, but I've always tried to do everything I can to get better. As a matter of fact, the doctors recommended electroshock therapy of a different type but I would lose short-term memory and I'm the holder of most of the facts in this case. So I couldn't afford to not be able to guide my defense. I wouldn't have known the difference if Mike Lepizzera or Tony Traini did a good job if I went under the electric shock therapy because I wouldn't have remembered the facts.

- **Q**. Did you sleep on Wednesday night?
- A. If I got a half hour, it was a lot. My wife was very sick. I was hoping and praying with her that she would feel more rational and more better by Thursday. She did not. The agreement was she would stay home.

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We would get a friend to watch her and she would call her doctor. When someone has a quasi-breakdown that they start becoming irrational, it is rather serious and you need to start medicating fast.

- **Q**. What was your emotional state as best you can describe it as of Wednesday evening?
- On Wednesday evening, I basically hit bottom. Α. 0n Wednesday evening, I felt that for three-and-a-half years I had gone through tens of millions of assets to profess my innocence. I had maintained my innocence the whole time. I put my family and myself and my reputation at great risk and this was going to be the day that we can help ourselves, and it did not come. Ι was absolutely hopeless especially with Paula going down, the fact that the lawyers primed the pump so bad for us that by Wednesday night I needed to start worrying about my children and Paula about this trial was not going well. We can not unring a bell that's been said to the jury. We can't go back and unsay or be more aggressive, and my wife is down and could be down for a long time. It could result in death if not managed properly.

So on Thursday morning, I instructed

Mr. Lepizzera and Traini, given that my wife's health
is very serious, my children cannot go without a father

- who would be potentially incarcerated for many, many years and without a mother who is healthy or possibly even alive. So to find out what offer the Government has on the table. Clearly, we haven't defended ourselves, what can we do right now.
- **Q.** Did either Mr. Lepizzera or Mr. Traini make comment to you with respect to Mrs. Caramadre's condition?
- A. Mr. Traini seemed to be -- talked sympathetically saying these things are very serious, they could deteriorate very quickly so you better call your wife every hour on breaks and make sure -- this is no laughing matter, Joe. Not that I was laughing. I knew full well what this could be. And he immediately started saying if we're in mode of plea bargain, the sooner we can do this, the better it is for you. And I said I only want to entertain what's on the table and see if it makes any sense.
- Q. Was the Court in session on Thursday?
- A. On Thursday morning from what I was reported to by my attorneys, the Government would be very happy to stop this case if I plead two to five.
- **Q**. Two to five what?

A. Two to five years. And that would mean that I would be sending a message to Judge Smith that I am

guilty, I deserve at least two years and would leave discretion to the judge to go between two and five years. Even with being hopeless, I would not accept that as an offer. It would send the wrong message. Even when you're desperate, you can still try to make some judgments. That was unacceptable.

I instructed my attorneys that they should pursue a plea where we could argue to this Court that I deserve no time when the Court actually discovers what my participation in this is, or lack thereof.

Throughout the day on Thursday, there were witnesses. If there was any hope left for Thursday morning, what little there was, it quickly got dispensed on Thursday afternoon.

Q. What happened then?

A. Mr. Kenneth Blowers was a witness. Mr. Blowers is the only witness that had ever dealt with me directly. Everyone else to that point only dealt with Raymour. Our argument obviously should have been, okay, Raymour may have done this but Joe would never have approved it. Mr. Blowers dealt with me in 1995. We were interviewing him 12 years later. And of course he complained to no one except for the FBI going to him and creating this monster.

Mr. Blowers needed to be cross-examined on two

points. Number one, that he had conflicting testimony with the Grand Jury testimony; and number two, how he was introduced to me because he did not know in his testimony. And we needed to bring up names of people who could have introduced me to him back in 1995 to.

THE JUROR: His memory or to at least let him deny it.

- Q. What was the importance of that in your mind?
- A. The importance was Mr. Blowers left the Court and the jury, at least the jury the impression that I just cold-called him in 1995 out of nowhere and took advantage of his wife. His wife, who in the Grand Jury proceedings he said she was capable of taking a ride and going and visit an attorney in April of '95. When asked, he said yes, she was capable of doing this. Yet in his actual testimony he said no.

So I would have liked my attorney to ask how do we get to yes, she's capable of moving to no, she's not possibly capable of understanding anything. One of them has to give and that would also bring light to who did you first complain to, which law enforcement agency did you go to because you thought you were taken advantage of. And the answer of course is zero because no one complained to anyone here.

I also thought that it was important that how he

was introduced and this was the first witness to me. It was very important that we set a tone. Now, it had been a disaster. There was no tone to set. The evidence was mounting, going unrefuted, undefended. But the Blowers case took me to Ground Zero. At that point, we couldn't even -- if my attorneys were not even going to ask him about whether he met me and had a third person introduce us and why the distinction, why the contrast or why the contradiction between his Grand Jury testimony under oath two years earlier and now, and I believe the answer would have been because he's been better prepared now by the FBI.

- Q. Was there cross-examination of Mr. Blowers?
- A. There was very little peripheral cross-examination that amounted to nothing. There was very little.

  Mr. Lepizzera came back, and I urged him please get up there and ask him does he know Harrison Condit who may have introduced us two. He said, No, I don't want to -- we'll get him later. Don't worry about, Joe.

And that was it. At Ken Blowers, the game was over.

- **Q**. Can you say whether or not Mr. Traini made comment on the process or the proceedings on Thursday before this Court?
- A. I don't recall if Traini made direct comment on

Thursday, except that since we're in plea negotiations you better consider doing it immediately because every day we wait the judge will punish you with more time, and the theory being the judge is going to see more damning information about you.

Well, under the theory of let's not defend Joe Caramadre, absolutely. Any more witnesses coming in would be negative. Number two, I'd be tying up the Court's resources and time and the jury, and the judge, obviously, would have reason to punish me more if I prolonged this.

So the only thing that I could comprehend was, okay, this has to be done immediately, apparently, because I can't risk more years.

And we went into -- I believe the Government -- again, I don't know what they discussed with my attorneys. I only know what my attorneys told me.

- **Q**. Okay. So is it fair to say that from Thursday until Sunday night that there were extensive communications as you now know between the Government and your attorneys?
- A. Yes. I also knew on Thursday when I refused -- if it was an offer, and I'm not sure it was an official offer from the Government, a two- to five-year sentence, I asked my attorneys to go find out what it

takes to have a zero at the bottom number and what number we could put on top so that we could argue my otherwise good character and other accomplishments to the judge in the hopes of getting zero and they could argue whatever my bad acts might have been.

And the Government at first I was told, fine, you could argue zero, we'll argue 25 years. I don't know if the Government made that offer. That's just what was reported to me by my counsel. I told them that's completely out of the question. Even a monkey would understand if you're zero to 25, it does not make sense compared to two to five even in rational terms.

Sure enough, by Friday morning or so, our goal was to get a zero to ten proposition because with ten there might be a chance of little or no time as it was told to me by my attorneys where a judge would be inclined to give you much more time if it's zero to 25, knowing full well the guidelines on this case speak to life in prison because of the amount of alleged losses by the insurance companies as alleged victims. So the amounts and the number of insurance companies bring the guideline sentencing levels to life, beyond life.

So zero to 25 with guidelines coming in at life is not very appetizing.

Q. How old are you?

A. I am 53 years old.

- Q. Your wife?
- **A.** Is 48.

- **Q**. Did the level of your hopelessness change at any point in time for the better from Wednesday night through the time of the giving of the plea to Judge Smith?
- A. No, it did not. It maintained at zero as of Thursday. As of Friday, my job -- we had the unfortunate incident on Thursday. I rushed out of here. I was supposed to bring my wife to the doctor, and we went there and there was no doctor because my wife was not competent to figure out the doctor said come tomorrow instead of come today. So we had to wrestle our schedule. She cannot drive in her state; she had to be brought there. So we were frazzled as it was.

By Thursday night, I made sure there was a doctor's appointment the next day as soon as we finished in court here on Friday. I was concerned to make sure Paula was okay. I went to the doctor's with her. The doctor also noted I was quite distressed myself and that I need to take care of myself, and it just so happened I could not see my psychotherapist because my normal appointment is Thursday at 10:00 in

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- the morning and, unfortunately, she was leaving the
  country on that Friday and I couldn't see her over the
  weekend.
  - **Q**. And your normal appointment was on what days with Dr. Zlotnick?
  - A. Thursday at 10:00 a.m.
  - **Q**. Okay. Did you see any mental health provider from the time of the start of trial right to the time of the giving of the plea other than you've related as it relates to your wife?
- 11 A. No, I did not.

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- 12 **Q**. Any medication change in terms of your wife's condition?
- 14 A. Yes. Well, she was started immediately on 15 medication as of Thursday.
  - Q. Did that change on Friday?
- A. It changed on Friday. The regimen was immediately doubled, and we put in some other safeguards in place to make sure that she actually takes well to the medication so it can tend to stabilize the despair depression within three or four days.
  - **Q**. On Friday, what was the line-up of the presentation in the court?
- A. On Friday, five witnesses came forward and they told their story. There was some cross-examination.

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questioned why the Government even put in two witnesses, because, at the end of the day, it was their opinion that the money we gave them was very helpful to them and they did sign forms and understand that an account was being opened up. But it was way too late then. The jury already wrote guilty on every single pad as of the Wednesday.

- Q. That wasn't an observation of yours. That was --
- I could just look from sitting at that table where as soon as we were not defending these witnesses and Mr. Vilker or Mr. McAdams was putting up, okay, your account was this, \$500,000, Joe Caramadre or Paula Caramadre, there was no distinction as to whether that was an investment, whether that was a loss, whether it The gains were few. We just -- it just was gain. looked like a lot of money to a jury. And absolutely, if someone is saying my dad didn't sign this, Dennis Flori is saying my dad didn't sign it, but Joe Caramadre opened an account, it certainly looks like conspiracy unless we put a line, we determined to get Raymour on the stand or get me to say I would never have accepted anything that was forged or not in proper form, period. And for 30 years I ran a practice that way.
- Q. Had there been any preparation of any character

witnesses in anticipation of a defense case to your knowledge?

- A. I had a long list of character witnesses. I sat on upwards of 12 charity boards. My family has given away millions of dollars to charity. We care about the poor and those who need us. So I was lucky enough to have a rather extensive character reference if I chose to go to captains of industry and ask them to speak to my general character.
- **Q**. Any interviewing done by any of the three attorneys with relationship to any of those character witnesses?
- A. No. It was, "Great. You have a long list. We know that." I believe Mike Lepizzera once told me that Attorney Vilker said, Gee, Caramadre might take up two months just with character witnesses. As a joke, you know.

But, no, we never prepared anyone. We never prepared an expert. We never got an investigator. And we just -- unfortunately, I was the last to find out that the obstensible plan was I guess do nothing as defense.

- **Q**. What were the nature of your activities with your family on Friday, if any?
- A. On Friday, we had to rush out of here, run to

Paula's doctor and try to determine if she needed hospitalization or not. He changed the dose to a hundred of Zoloft, which in her weight actually helps her much quicker. My job was to manage her, manage the kids and find out what the heck we're going to do with us having this big hole in the courtroom that is completely unexpected.

- Q. Same courtroom as we're in right today?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. What happened on Saturday as a general overview as it relates to you and your activities?
- A. On Saturday, I was distraught all weekend and I went to have breakfast with Father Lacombe, a priest. And I was distraught. I was saying I have to stop the bleeding. This thing -- and me going away for 30 years, whether I'm innocent or guilty doesn't matter anymore if Paula's sick. It certainly mattered that I was innocent to me, but the prospects are that this was a train wreck that we were not defending. We were in a very difficult position with Raymour being his own attorney. He's unskilled at this. My lawyers have, I believe, tremendous skills. It's their willingness to defend which I'm questioning.
- **Q**. Did you meet with either Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera during the course of Saturday?

A. No. I spoke to Mr. Lepizzera, and I did write him an e-mail after speaking with Father Lacombe, who knew I was having tremendous problems considering a guilty plea because I would have to be lying to the judge and the Court. And he recommended why don't you see your counsel if he'll take an Alford plea. This way you won't have to lie about saying you're guilty. Or it was something to the effect of a nolo contendere, throwing myself at the mercy of the Court without admitting any guilt. That would mean I wouldn't have to lie.

I put it in writing to Mr. Lepizzera on Saturday. Can we do an <u>Alford</u> plea so I won't have to lie. Everyone understood what that meant. And it was never answered except the Government won't accept an <u>Alford</u> plea.

On Sunday, the only interaction I had with Mike Lepizzera, or even on Saturday, was that he said he was trimming down the Government's statement of facts which were wide-ranging which alleged this conspiracy started in 1995 and was all-encompassing. I asked him could he get some names off of the so-called victims list that were in-laws of mine. And I guess the Government agreed to that. It wasn't that important to them at this point. And could we get AEGON Insurance off of

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the insurance companies because they're already suing civilly and well on their way of either winning or losing their case. I believe that they took my in-laws name off and they kept AEGON or Western Reserve Life in.

- **Q**. What was the nature of Paula's condition on Saturday?
- Paula's condition was in bed, bad, very hopeless, trying to figure out what are we going to do. What are we going to do if she's not well and our children need attention? I cannot act as a mother and a father if I'm managing a trial as well and very upset with the way the trial is being managed. We did not have the convenience of just stopping the trial and say let me get better with my wife so I can stabilize my family. We were already in and in my opinion family members were calling me, please, Joe, make -- take the plea because you're going down forever. The jury believes you're a quilty man, even if it wasn't articulated. Ιt was inferred. It was said in an opening statement. None of the witnesses except for Ken Blowers and one other, which I'll speak about in a minute, ever met me or knew me. So yet I was just as guilty because I was the investor on these accounts under the proposed conspiracy.

On Friday, again I don't believe there was any hope left but what struck me was that the Government brought in a person from the Rhode Island Catholic magazine to express his lack of approval of my ad for the terminally ill and how he had to go to the higher-ups in the Catholic Diocese to get an okay for this because in his opinion it didn't look right.

My attorneys should have pointed out to this gentleman and the jury that because of that ad, 156 people received \$2,000 without any obligation in any account whatsoever. And that was maybe the only ad that's ever run in the Rhode Island Catholic that actually helped people, that actually gave money away. Of course my attorney didn't care to take that up. Comes in. It's bad. It's bad.

We were done on Friday. Friday, I had to bring my wife to the doctor. My only problem was how do I lie to this Honorable Court because I have maintained that I have a high degree of integrity, not withstanding the allegations involved. I've always been wanting to confront them from day one. I immediately asked for a meeting with the Government. As soon as I knew there was an investigation, I voluntarily handed over the names of participants, the insurance companies, my tax returns. I wanted to make

sure they knew I was cooperating. There was nothing illegal intended and in my opinion nothing was happening illegally.

Now, I had a moral dilemma, one that haunts me to this day. On Sunday night, Michael Lepizzera and Tony Traini had to come to my house and apprise Paula and I about the plea agreement and the associated statement of facts. My wife was very sick. She was barely holding her own at the dining room table and she was -- I asked specifically how is it that I have to go plead guilty and agree to this statement of facts that is long-reaching when I deny it completely and don't believe I'm guilty of anything and all of these are lies and I'd be lying about it.

So my attorneys told me what attorneys should tell people, that they cannot tell me to lie or they're going to get disbarred. Okay. So I said, Guys, I am lying. I've maintained innocence. Mike Lepizzera espoused my innocence for two years before Traini got on board. How am I going to get around this?

And I asked Mr. Traini in particular since he had the experience, how is it that people can justify lying to the judge? And he said something to the effect that most of his clients are guilty anyway and it's just a question of getting a plea bargain when

guilt is prevalent and obvious. He goes, however, for those who claim innocence, that even though tonight being Sunday I believe I am innocent and lying to Judge Smith guilty, tomorrow morning it's his experience that just before I answer that I will believe I'm guilty and therefore I am not lying. Or he put it in a third person reference, it's his experience that when defendants answer guilt, a second before they answer it they believe they're guilty so they get over their moral dilemma for lying.

And even after that I said that's still not good enough. I will be no more guilty tomorrow than I am now. And they just said, okay, well, we'll see you later. It wasn't --

- Q. How long was the meeting?
- A. About 30 minutes.
- Q. Where was it?
- A. At our home.

- **Q**. And were you left with a copy of the plea bargain agreement and the statement of facts?
- A. Not to my knowledge. When this statement of facts was read, I objected strongly by saying I am considering pleading to two counts, one of wire fraud, one of conspiracy. Where is this -- why are they getting into all this other stuff. And they said,

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that's just what the Government thinks they can prove. You're saying guilty. They're going to say they're going to run with it with all the -- I actually said, well, they didn't put that I killed President Kennedy in there, so I guess I'm not guilty of that, the way that the statement of facts was put together.

- Q. Was there any opinion given in terms of what their belief was as to what a potential sentence would be?
- Α. They reported to me, when I asked on point, what is the situation here with zero to ten. I was told by Mr. Traini Judge Smith is a very reasonable and generous person. He needs to only imprison two types of people. One is public corruption, a politician on the take because the public demands jail time; another is violent crimes because the public want people in jail who hurt others. Joe, you don't fall into that category. As soon as the judge learns about the true Joe Caramadre, what he's really about, I believe that there's a very good chance you will get no time. Ιf you get any time, it will be very little. There's a very good chance you'll get little or no time. with that, the meeting ended. And the next morning I came in and just -- I didn't read the statement of facts or the plea agreement. I just signed it.
- **Q**. Where did you sign it?

- A. I signed it either on this table or in the lawyers' table down the hallway.
- **Q**. Copy given to you at that time?

- A. No. Because what does it matter? I lost hope. I was completely depressed. I could not defend myself anymore. There was no reason really to live except for family. And I betrayed my very self to save my family, and I've regretted it ever since. And I wish things were different but I have lied and I must take responsibility for that.
- **Q**. Did Mr. Lepizzera at any point in time prior to Monday, I mean right through the balance of the day on Sunday, prior to the giving of the plea, did he at any time indicate to you that his belief in your innocence had changed?
- A. No. He basically -- after Tony Traini came on board, it was very apparent that Traini's objective was to get me to plea because he brought it up a lot. And Mike became a follower of, well, you have to go 66 for 66. These were the criminal counts. I have to pitch a shutout to win this because even if I'm found guilty of one count I'll be punished for many more, just the way it works. So the chance of walking away is going to be hard. Mike starts saying the chance of winning it all is going to be hard. And I kept saying why can't we

impute honesty and integrity and the truth here. If I'm guilty of one, I'm guilty of all of them. And if I'm not guilty of the one, I'm not guilty of all of them. I'm either running a criminal enterprise or I'm not.

So Mr. Lepizzera just thought it was in my best interest, especially with Paula being sick, which I know he cares about Paula and our kids, that I better take the plea and that is absolutely the best thing for me. Waiting any time will just cause more catastrophe. There'll be more witnesses coming that will make you look much worse in the judge's eyes, and the judge is God almighty and he can decide if you go to jail or if you don't and you got to stop the bleeding. And I believed my lawyers would not be able to defend it, period. We might as well have not had a defense if we were going to move forward, just let the Government bring their case forward.

- **Q**. What was your takeaway from the conclusion of the meeting with Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera jointly?
- A. My takeaway was this is the only chance I have. We can't even go one more day of trial, because it will get worse. And just get ready to lie. That was my take.
- Q. They didn't say it?

- A. Oh, no. They didn't say it. I want to be very clear that they did not say it. But they told me that there's going to be this moment, especially Mr. Traini, that a defendant doesn't lie because he believes he's quilty right before he says it.
  - Q. Did you believe you were guilty right before you said it?
    - A. No, not at all.
    - Q. Then why?

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- 10 A. Why what, please?
- 11 **Q**. Why did you say guilty?
  - A. I said guilty because I had no hope. My depression had overcome me. I had no confidence in counsel. My wife was sick. My psychologist is out of the country, and I'm saddled with nowhere to go except -- I don't know if you could get any lower than we were. So I needed to protect my family that at least if I'm going to go away it won't be that long and I could be here to give the protection and provide for the family any many others as I have for so many years.
  - **Q**. Sworn to by the clerk before the plea?
- 22 A. Yes, I was.
- 23 Q. So help you God?
- 24 A. Help me God.
- 25 **Q.** What was going on in your mind when you heard

those words?

A. What was going on in my mind was God forgive me for lying. When Judge Smith asked me -- I don't know if he can remember; I know I can remember. I had to wait about a second-and-a-half before I said yes. I had to answer yes to this statement of fact or to guilty yes. And he said is this, are these statements of facts correct. And I just said yes. I couldn't even look at the Honorable Court because it was a lot.

And I would like to just go on the record, this is not about how many years I get in jail. If the judge of this court or the Government said to me, we'll just keep you guilty and you'll get no time, we'll cut a new deal, I'm not accepting it. I am not guilty. I would rather go to jail for 30 years espousing my innocence and fighting this case on the merits and even no time.

- **Q**. In terms of belief in innocence by either of the two attorneys, did either of the two attorneys make comments to you after the taking of the plea by Judge Smith?
- A. The only comment I got was that Mike Lepizzera said he was never sure I was going to plead guilty until I did. In other words that until I said it, it doesn't matter what was discussed. It wasn't in until

it's in.

- **Q**. How soon, if at all, after the giving of the plea did you think about the inadvisability of having done it?
- A. As soon as two or three days after. It was
  Thanksgiving week. There were many relatives coming to
  pay respects to Paula, who was getting a little bit
  better. One of my children was out for the whole week
  from school. I started realizing that I am a convict,
  a convicted felon because I said I am, not because
  anyone proved anything, and this has to change.

And by December 8th, I made a public declaration that I am now seeking to reverse this.

- **Q**. Did you have any contact with either of your treating mental health providers relating to this issue prior to December 8th?
- A. Yes. I called Dr. Xavier on November 30th to report that I'm having tremendous severe depression and we may have to change the medication or do something, possibly hospitalization. For me, my wife was getting better but I've just pled guilty, I'm at bottom. I'm at Ground Zero. I need reasons to live. I've got to maintain my faith for my family to stay in this world.
- **Q**. Had the issuance of acceptance of responsible declaration by you come up prior to the November 30th

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The attorneys said we have to go to the Probation Department and we're supposed to have some tax returns and some other stuff put together or we have to get it at some date. We went there. I think it was around November 30th. And what convinced me that I was dead wrong in pleaing guilty was when I was at the probation office and the probation officer, professional lady, Ms. Mattias I think her name is, she said, Joe, I'm going to need your authorization to get your tax returns, your medical records, some other records. And I said, "Absolutely. I want to cooperate." And she put four pieces of paper in front of me and said, Okay, sign over here for this, sign here for this. Four of them. She put them back in her folder.

It just struck me then that I said to my attorneys, "Guys, what did I just do?" You signed four pieces of paper, one for medical, one for taxes, one for -- some other authorization. No. I just did, I agreed to something and I signed a blank piece of paper. Exactly that, what Raymour might have done with some of these people after they agreed to something, sign here. And it became absolutely clear that the basis of this case is that if the Government, if these

same prosecutors wanted to get this Ms. Mattias for fraud, all they would have to do is go to anyone and say did Ms. Mattias explain every single paragraph? How about paragraph five where it says under penalty of perjury? That wasn't explained to me. I just signed them.

I mean, I expect to tell the truth anyway. But the point was what the Government has done is gone to people who were happy with the arrangement, who wrote thank you notes and agreed to something. And then to go ask them, tell them that I'm a criminal all of a sudden -- if someone came to me and said Ms. Mattias is a criminal and we're investigating her for fraud, and she didn't even put your name on this piece of paper, I would have said, yeah, right, gee whiz, I didn't know I was part of a fraud ring. It's untrue. That's how the people lined up against Raymour and I. And at that point, the truth has to be told at great risk that the Court will punish me forever. I will accept the punishment, whatever. But I have made this motion to withdraw on my plea.

- **Q**. What happened on December 8th?
- A. On December 8th, we were at a meeting with the Men of St. Joseph's. We were praying. It was a Holy Day of Obligation, Immaculate Conception. We have a

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meeting at 8:00. We go to Mass at 9:00. And right before the meeting we were having Mass Intentions and I said something stupid. And I said, Well, even though suicide is a crime, sometimes it really makes sense for people.

And we went to Mass at 9:00, and my family had met me at Mass, and we were out to breakfast. And at breakfast, Mike Lepizzera comes really storming in and says, "I need Joe immediately." And I thought maybe the Feds or somebody, you know, needed to see me for He pulls me out and he said, You said something. suicide and this, we're having an intervention. brought me back to the church where five of the Men of St. Joseph were there and they say, Joe, we don't like to hear this that sometimes suicide makes sense. want to make sure that your faith is grounded. And I assured them it was. I just wish I was dead. went out and lied and agreed to a crime I didn't commit and the whole world was how I wished a truck had hit me but I love my children and wife and parents and everyone else who depends on me. And so at that point I made it clear to Mike and to everyone else, I must get out of this lie and I'm going to pursue.

**Q**. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Lepizzera in the car ride?

- A. Yes. He wouldn't let me drive. I told him I am seeking to withdraw this ill-advised guilty plea. I am not guilty and if I go to jail forever, that's fine. That's how it is. I need my integrity. And I betrayed myself and put a price on integrity because I had to protect my wife and children but I'm not doing it anymore. My wife is much better now. My children, God bless them, they've been a support system. I am so proud of them to be able to say, Dad, you followed a truth no matter what it cost.
- **Q.** Did anything else happen in that return meeting from the restaurant to the group of Men of St. Joseph's?
- A. Just that Mike assured me he would be my friend for life, my brother in Christ, that he would never get in the way of my freedom or my family security even if I'm saying ineffective counsel.
- **Q**. Were there any phone calls made to anybody during the course of that meeting?
- A. Yes. At that meeting, the gentlemen insisted I call my psychiatrist or I couldn't leave. I had to check in with the psychiatrist and tell her I am suicide ideation, which means I'm not threatening it but how I wish a truck would just hit me so I could be out of this world.

**Q**. Who made you call?

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- A. Mike in particular. So I had to call the doctor then. This was the second time I had called Dr. Xavier to report that I had been talking about suicide, not necessarily committing it, but starting to think it's not the worst idea for some people.
- Q. What was your understanding as of December 8th as to what disbursements had been made, if any, to Mr. Traini consistent with the \$450,000 total?
- My understanding from day one was always that Mike Α. was successful in staggering the payments over nine or ten months so that Mr. Traini would be paid through the end of February and we wouldn't risk losing money up front, all of it. And I expected a refund of 150 to \$200,000 since we were four days into what would have been a four-month trial. And I was met with very bad news, that, no, it was a non-refundable contract. would have never agreed to it. I never saw the I didn't sign it. I didn't authorize Mike contract. Lepizzera to enter into a contract which he signed both on behalf of me as my agent and individually to give Traini 450,000 non-refundable that ends as soon as there's a plea.
- Q. Never saw it?
- A. Never saw it before. I demanded accountability.

Q. Which was when?

- A. Which is in December, after the 8th. After the 8th, I went out and spoke to Robert Flanders and said I need a referral to get attorneys to prosecute my withdrawal of a guilty plea and/or appeals, and Bob Flanders as early as December 12th wrote back to me about some names and other people.
- **Q**. Did you ever communicate to the remainder of the Men of St. Joseph's who were there on your return from the restaurant transported by Mr. Lepizzera?
- A. Yes. On December 8th I wrote them a letter after I spoke to my psychiatrist in the afternoon. I said, Guys, I love you, thank you for caring about me but I promise you I am not leaving this world until God decides when I leave it. So don't worry about any suicide and thanks for being there and know that I'm always there for them.
- Q. Did you have occasion to meet with Mr. Traini or Mr. Lepizzera after seeking advice from Mr. Flanders?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When?
- A. I met with them on December 14th. It was a Friday. And I believe it was the day of the Newtown shootings because that interrupted our meeting.

25 At that time, I told them that I had been very

this guilty plea. And they asked me why. And I told them I was not represented right, that all these questions should have been asked. And they summarily told me you don't know anything about being an attorney. The judge would never allow us to ask Ed Rodriguez who first approached them of the FBI. Well, I would have liked it asked anyway because it seemed no problem to ask Richard Wiley that on the deposition that the judge allowed that question and the Government allowed that question. So they just told me no, the deal's cut, that's it.

Days later, I said, Okay, I would like a refund of my retainer that I'm counting on to actually pay new attorneys to prosecute my withdrawal of guilt. And Traini said, Oh, no, that's done. That was a flat fee. Take it up with Mike. He signed the contract.

And I've had to pursue Mike and Traini with the Board of Bar Discipline in which I have an extensive opinion by a very well-known attorney that they have violated many different ethical standards, especially entering me into a forfeiture non-refundable agreement with money that I borrowed that was supposed to cover a trial and appeals. I would never agree to that. It would have been dismantled immediately.

- **Q**. To your knowledge, did Mr. Traini or Mr. Lepizzera have any contact with your healthcare providers after December?
- A. Yes. After I told them I was planning in that December meeting or a week before that or some day, they had me sign a whole bunch of blank medical authorizations. Again, I agreed to medical authorizations. If Raymour did it, it's a crime according to the Government. If anybody else does it, it's business as usual. So I signed a whole bunch. And much to my surprise, Mike Lepizzera went to visit my psychiatrist, Sarah Xavier, to review my medical records.
- **Q**. When was that?

- A. That was in the first week of January after he knew fully well that they needed to withdraw from the case and that I was going to hire at the time Mr. Olen, who was highly recommended.
- Q. E-mails going back and forth in late December?
- A. Absolutely. About it's a bad idea for me to try to withdraw the plea. The judge will only be mad. He's going to massacre me. All this. Fine. But I told them I lied. On Christmas Day, I sent Mike an e-mail, Jesus came here to tell truth. We all know the truth is that I'm innocent and I lied when I said

1 guilty.

- **Q**. Did Mr. Lepizzera indicate to you before he saw Dr. Xavier that he was intending to go there?
  - A. No.
  - Q. When did you find out?
  - A. I found out the next time I saw Dr. Xavier on or around January 10th that she said, By the way, your lawyer was here and reviewed the file with me.
  - **Q**. Did you ever get an explanation from Mr. Lepizzera why he went out without telling you after December?
  - A. He never could justify it properly.
- **Q**. How did he justify it?
  - A. He said, Oh, I needed to go check your medical records for presentencing. Well, it wasn't about presentencing, because I already made it very absolutely clear there is no presentencing. The judge, His Honor will decide if my guilty plea holds, then we start presentencing. But I am not taking responsibility for the crimes nor writing any letters of responsibility.

So in my opinion he was there to hope to get information that could help him and Traini.

- Q. Was he going to the Men of St. Joseph's meetings?
- A. I have not seen him since January.
- Q. Have you?

A. I've gone to every one, and I wish Michael would join us. I don't want to make a reference in the negative. It may be he's just too busy. I don't want to assume that because I'm there -- as a matter of fact, I've listed publicly a petition that we should pray for Mike Lepizzera's family because he's not there, as well as my own. So --

MR. WATT: Judge, may I have 15 seconds, please? THE COURT: Yes.

(Pause.)

MR. WATT: Judge, I have no further questions. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I think this would be a good time to take a lunch break, and we'll continue with the cross-examination of Mr. Caramadre when we return from lunch.

So why don't we say 1:30. All right? We'll be in recess.

(Lunch recess.)

THE COURT: Mr. McAdams, are you ready to proceed with your cross-examination?

MR. McADAMS: Yes, your Honor.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS

- Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Caramadre.
- A. Good afternoon.

- 1 Q. Mr. Caramadre, you're an attorney, correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And you've been an attorney for over 20 years?
- 4 A. Almost 20 years, yes.
- 5 Q. You specialize in contract law?
- 6 **A**. Yes.
- Q. You read prospectuses for various financial products; is that correct?
- 9 A. Among other things, yes.
- 10 **Q**. You're an expert at this? You read the fine 11 print, correct?
- 12 A. Well, I've made a living of reading the fine print, yes.
  - **Q**. You've identified the loopholes that you believe you found in the fine print of contracts, correct?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you've taken the insurance company's -- you
  make them held to their contracts that they don't even
  know. correct?
  - A. If you want to put those words in my mouth, I think an insurance company should be held accountable for what they offer to the public.
- Q. So if somebody enters into a contract, you believe that they ought to be held to the terms of that contract?

**A**. Yes.

- **Q**. And that's what you do. You're an expert at identifying the terms of contracts and making sure that you understand them correctly and then going out and getting contracts that are favorable to you, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I want to make sure we understand this correctly. It's your testimony that you lied to this Court when you pled guilty; is that correct?
- A. That is correct.
- **Q**. Okay. So on November 19th, 2012, in this courtroom, you were placed under oath and you lied deliberately and voluntarily to the Court?
- A. I did lie, yes.
- **Q**. And now you're saying that that plea agreement was a lie, correct?
- A. I'm saying that when I agreed to the statement of facts that it was incorrect. I don't agree that I committed any of those. It was a lie when I said yes.
- **Q**. Okay. So -- well, you did more than just say yes, didn't you? You didn't just walk in here and asked one question and said yes. There was an actual procedure, wasn't there?
- A. There was a procedure in which two or three questions had to do with guilt or innocence.

Q. Two or three questions. Okay. 1 You were placed under oath and the Court 2 3 conducted a colloquy with you, did they not? Yes, they did. 4 Α. MR. McADAMS: I'd like to mark Government 5 6 Exhibit 1, which is your plea agreement. THE COURT: We'll take that in as Government 1 7 8 unless there's an objection. 9 MR. WATT: No, objection. 10 THE COURT: This will be full, Government 1. (Government Exhibit 1 admitted in full.) 11 12 MR. McADAMS: I'm just going to put the sticker 13 on the back of the last page. 14 Q. Mr. Caramadre, can you see in front of you on your 15 screen? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. Recognize this document? It says "Plea Agreement," yes. 18 Α. 19 All right. This is United States versus Joseph Q. 20 Caramadre? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Q. And this was filed here in United States District 23 Court for Rhode Island? 24 Α. I believe so, yes. 25 Q. I'm going to turn to the second to the last page

- of that document. Is that your signature?
- 2 **A.** Yes.
- 3 Q. You signed that document?
- 4 **A**. Yes.
- 5 Q. That's dated on November 19th, 2012?
- 6 **A**. Yes.

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- Q. And before you signed that, you read it, you read that plea agreement, correct?
  - A. I'm not sure if I read it.
- 10 Q. You're not sure if you read it?
- 11 A. No. I knew it was a plea agreement.
- 12 **Q**. You knew it was a plea agreement. And did you 13 read it or did you not read it?
- A. I can't really answer. It was a very difficult
  time in my life, and I knew I had to just come here and
  say quilty.
  - **Q**. So when you have a question about a contract, you look at the terms of the contract, correct?
    - A. In ordinary course of business when I have capacity, yes.
    - Q. Let's look at paragraph 15. Says: Defendant states that Defendant has read the agreement in the attached statement of facts or has had each read to the Defendant, has discussed each with Defendant's counsel, understands each and agrees to its provisions. Do you

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       see that?
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       Α.
            I see it, yes.
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       Q.
            Is that what it says?
       Α.
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           Yes.
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       Q.
            And you understand that a plea agreement is a type
 6
       of contract?
            I agree. It's a contract.
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       Α.
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       Q.
            Now, before the Court accepted this plea -- excuse
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       me, let me rephrase that.
              In connection with this plea agreement, you also
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       executed a document you just referenced, correct,
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       called a statement of facts?
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       Α.
            That is correct.
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              MR. McADAMS: I'd like to mark that as
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       Government Exhibit Number 2 and move for purposes of
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       the hearing into evidence.
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              THE COURT: Any objection?
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              MR. WATT:
                          No objection, Judge.
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                         Government 2 will be full.
              THE COURT:
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              (Government Exhibit 2 admitted in full.)
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            Do you recognize that, Mr. Caramadre?
       Q.
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       Α.
            Yes.
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            That's the statement of facts in this case?
       Q.
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       Α.
            Yes.
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       Q.
            And it's a six-page document. And on the last
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- 1 page, is that your signature? 2 Α. Yes. 3 Q. Along with Mr. Vilker and myself and 4 Mr. Radhakrishnan? 5 Α. Yes. 6 Q. So you read this statement of facts before you 7 signed it? 8 Α. I don't believe I did. Q. You didn't read it? 9
- 10 **A.** No.
- 11 Q. You didn't go over it with your attorneys?
- A. No. It was read to me once on Sunday night while
  my wife and I were under great duress, while I was
  asking my attorneys how do I go about lying to the
  judge.
- Q. So let me stop you there. When you say "How do I go about lying to the judge," you mean lying about these facts?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- 20 Q. So you knew what these facts said?
- 21 A. They were read to me and I objected.
- 22 **Q**. Did you know what they said?
- 23 A. They said from 1995 I've been an arch criminal.
- 24 That's what they said.
- 25 **Q**. Let's go through it. Okay? So page one says,

1 "The parties agree that the following facts are the 2 facts of this case: From in or about 1995 through 3 2010, Joseph Caramadre ran a company called Estate 4 Planning Resources." 5 Do you see that first sentence? Α. 6 Yes. 7 Q. Can you tell me where it says you're an arch 8 criminal? 9 Α. Doesn't say it in that way. 10 Q. Doesn't say it in those statement of facts, does 11 it? 12 It doesn't say on that page. Α. Do you want to review the entire document? 13 Q. 14 Α. If you want to wait a couple of minutes, I'll be 15 happy to. 16 We've got plenty of time. Q. 17 Α. Sure. MR. McADAMS: Your Honor, may I approach? 18 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 (Pause.) 21 Α. I will concede that it does not have something 22 from '95 saying I'm an arch criminal. 23 Q. Thank you. 24 Will you also concede that you had this 25 statement of facts read to you before you signed it?

- A. It was read to me on Sunday night by Mr. Traini and it was read, yes.
  - **Q**. So you understood what the facts were going to be in this document, correct?
    - A. Yes. And I objected to them.
- Q. I understand you want to make that point, and
  we'll get to that. But you understood what the facts
  actually said?
  - A. Well, as best I could.

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- 10 **Q**. As best you could. Were you confused about what 11 they said?
- 12 A. I was confused about life itself.
- 13 Q. You were confused about life?
- 14 A. Yes. I was completely incapacitated to even read 15 it myself. It had to be read to me.
- 16 **Q**. You were physically incapable of reading this document?
- 18 A. I was mentally incapable.
- 19 **Q**. Mentally incapable of reading this document.
- 20 A. And absorbing it with any acuity.
- Q. But yet you understood enough to say that it was a lie?
- A. Well, as soon as it says I entered into a conspiracy in the third or fourth paragraph, it is a lie.

- Q. So you know in what paragraph it describes you entering into a conspiracy?
  - A. Well, the first two paragraphs merely state that I used annuities and bonds and in the use of terminally ill people. All of that is correct.
    - Q. So there are some facts that are correct in this document, you agree with me on that?
      - A. Yes. There are some facts that state facts that are correct standing alone.
  - Q. So the entire document is not a lie from your perspective?
- 12 A. No. Just the accusations of crimes are a lie.
- 13 Q. Just the accusations of crimes?
- 14 A. That's correct.

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- 15 **Q**. Okay. We'll go through those. So when you signed this document, you understood what it said, correct?
- 17 A. I understood to the best I could.
- Q. Okay. Well, did you tell your attorneys that
  you're incapable of understanding what it says or what
  it means?
- 21 A. I think that they knew that they had to read it to me.
  - **Q**. Okay.
- A. That I was not being able to concentrate, under a lot of medication and under tremendous stress.

- Q. You think that they knew that they had to read it to you, but you never communicated to them verbally that you didn't understand what those facts said? Just the opposite, you said it's a lie?
- A. I objected to the parts where they say there was a conspiracy or there was any defrauding of anybody and all the other stuff that's in there.
- **Q**. Did you go through the document and take a pen and mark which parts you agreed with and which parts you disagreed with?
- A. No. Because I was already beaten and had conceded that it doesn't matter what the truth is, that you might as well put that I caused the Boston Marathon bombing in there because I need to sign this because my family is at risk. I'm not being defended. I have nowhere to go.
- Q. Because you had sat through four days of trial and you had seen the evidence come in against you. You didn't like the way that evidence came in. You disagreed with some of the tactical decisions that your attorneys had made. You were convinced that you were going to be found guilty by the jury and you decided that it was in your best interest and in your family's best interest for you to stop the bleeding, in your words, correct?

- 1 A. I'd like to rephrase that. I saw the attempt of
- 2 presenting negative information, and I saw no rebuttal
- 3 to it. So to that point, there was still no direct
- 4 evidence to me but for the way it was being presented
- 5 that I'm an investor. But it was a train wreck.
- 6 There's no question that this was a losing battle.
- 7 **Q.** And you knew that you were going to be found
- 8 guilty, correct?
- 9 A. Well, I didn't know.
- 10 Q. You believed that you would be found guilty?
- 11 A. No, I believed that --
- 12 **Q**. I think you testified earlier that you looked at
- the jury's pads and they had all written guilty on them
- 14 already, didn't you?
- 15 A. They should have written guilty.
- 16 **Q**. Because you are quilty?
- 17 **A**. No.
- 18 **Q**. Because the evidence showed that you were guilty?
- 19 A. The evidence undefended could convince a jury I'm
- 20 guilty, sure.
- 21 **Q**. And you recognized that, right?
- 22 A. Well, I think anyone could recognize that.
- 23 Q. Anyone, any rational person who observed the
- evidence that was presented over those four days of
- 25 trial would come to the conclusion that you are guilty

- 1 of the crimes you were charged with?
- A. Yes. Especially the way it was presented, then undefended.
  - Q. That included yourself. You decided that you were going to be found guilty and it was in your personal best interest to limit the damage, protect yourself, protect your family by entering into a plea agreement with the Government; isn't that correct?
    - A. When someone pleads guilty, they are trying to stop the damage. So yes, I needed to stop the bleeding because I needed to protect my family.
  - Q. And after the bleeding stopped, you changed your mind and now you want to have a do-over?
- 14 A. I'm going to have a trial.
  - **Q**. Well, you had a trial, didn't you?
- 16 A. Not really.
- 17 **Q**. Not really?
- 18 **A**. No.
- 19 **Q**. You weren't in this courtroom on November 13th,
- 20 2012?

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- A. You, yourself, said it wasn't much of a battle, was it.
- Q. I did not say that.
- 24 A. You said it was --
- 25 Q. I'm going to ask you questions. That's kind of

how it works. I know you're an attorney and you're familiar with the procedures, but that's how we'll do it. Okay.

So let's go back to your plea agreement. Before you signed the plea agreement, you agree with me you did sign that statement of facts?

- A. I did sign it, yes.
- **Q**. In addition to that, you also executed another document that was presented to you by your attorneys on that same date, did you not --
- **A**. Well --

- **Q.** -- on November 19th, 2012?
- A. If you show it to me, I could tell you.
- **Q**. Okay. I'll put it up for you.

MR. OLEN: Your Honor, could I have

Mr. Caramadre complete his answer. I'm having

difficulty following because of the interruptions.

THE COURT: That's fair.

MR. McADAMS: I'll slow down.

THE COURT: Slow it down.

- Q. I'm going to put this on the screen for you. Do you recognize this letter from Mr. Traini, November 19th, 2012, and it has a second page with your signature at the bottom?
- A. I definitely recognize my signature, yes.

MR. McADAMS: I'm going to mark this, your Honor, as Government's Exhibit Number 3 and move it into evidence.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. WATT: No objection.

THE COURT: Government 3 will be full.

(Government Exhibit 3 admitted in full.)

- **Q**. Mr. Caramadre, do you remember meeting with your attorneys to discuss the plea agreement and the statement of facts?
- A. I remember on Sunday night before I pled, yes.
- Q. And you had mentioned in your direct testimony that before the trial started, approximately a week earlier, that Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera went over with you the potential punishment that you might face if you're convicted at trial and had you read a document and you signed it, and that document specifically told them they were not to enter into plea negotiations with the Government?
- A. That is correct.
- **Q**. So that document wasn't shown to you in your direct testimony but you do remember it, and it was a document similar to this on Mr. Traini's letterhead?
- A. It was a rather long document, I believe, yes.
- Q. Numerous pages and it references --

- A. Maybe about 10 or 13, yes.
- Q. And it referenced each of the potential penalties and what the --
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. -- the potential guideline enhancements --
  - A. Yes.

- **Q**. Before you signed the plea agreement, or at the same time that you signed the plea agreement, you also signed this document with Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera, correct?
- A. I assume so. It says November 19th. It is my signature, yes.
- Q. Let's go through this a little bit. It says this correspondence is intended to further discharge our obligations with respect to the potential sentencing consequences in the above matter. Then it references: "As you know from our previous correspondence on September 13th that the Supreme Court recently reaffirmed the Sixth Amendment right of any criminal defendant to effective assistance of counsel extends to the plea bargaining process."

And Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera explained to you that their obligations under this recent Supreme Court precedence is that they had to communicate to you any plea agreements, correct?

- 1 **A**. Yes.
- 2 **Q**. That was the purpose of that original letter,
- 3 right?

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- A. Yes.
  - Q. They needed to comply with their obligations under
- 6 the law?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, the second paragraph states: Now -- well,let me rephrase that. The last two sentences of the
- 10 first paragraph where it says "On September 13th"?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. It says, "We advised you in detail of the
- potential sentencing consequences following trial
- 14 convictions on the pending charges and requested that
- you allow us to open plea negotiations with the
- 16 Government. You declined our request and so indicated
- by executing our earlier correspondence." Correct?
- 18 A. That is correct.
- 19 Q. You had read that at the time, and you had
- 20 specifically ordered them not to commence plea
- 21 negotiations?
- 22 A. Whether I read it in detail or not, I did not
- 23 authorize plea negotiations. I did not want them
- 24 negotiating any pleas.
- 25 Q. Now, the next paragraph says, "Now, however, the

- 1 circumstances have change significantly. As you know
- 2 from the events of the past several days, on Thursday,
- 3 November 15th, you authorized us to open plea
- 4 negotiations with the Government and we did so." Is
- 5 that what it says?
- 6 A. Yes. It says that.
- 7 Q. You signed that document?
- 8 A. Yes, I did.

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- 9 **Q**. You came to your attorneys and authorized them to commence plea negotiations, correct?
- A. I asked my attorneys to find out if we could work something out given the gravity of the circumstances.
- Q. That idea came from you. They weren't pestering you that morning, Joe, can we get a plea; Joe, can we get a plea?
  - A. No. They knew my wife was sick and I was very concerned about her. And as soon as I opened the door for them, I think everyone was very happy.
  - **Q**. You had specifically commanded them not to conduct plea negotiations prior to this, correct?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- Q. And this is a letter acknowledging that you were revoking that command?
- A. Yes. I did not enter into plea negotiations
  pretrial because I assumed there would be an adequate

and effective defense.

Q. You've testified to that before. All right.

So it says, "Those discussions with you and the Government, which continued into the following day, produced the framework of a proposed plea agreement which we conveyed to you and which you asked us to pursue. The proposal consisted in part of a package plea including Mr. Radhakrishnan and involved lengthy discussion with Mr. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Thompson, his currently court-appointed standby counsel, who Mr. Radhakrishnan asked to handle plea negotiations for him. We pursued this proposal as you requested, and over this past weekend on Saturday and Sunday we spent significant time and effort developing a plea agreement, which included a negotiated statement of facts, both of which you approved on Sunday night, November 18th." Correct?

- A. Well, it says that. I objected to it on Sunday night, November 18th.
- **Q**. You did sign this document?
- A. I did sign, yes. No question.
- Q. You didn't write "I object" anywhere on there, did you?
  - A. No, I don't think I could spell "I object" on Sunday night; however, I was committed to having to go

through with this.

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- Q. So you were -- I'm very confused here because your descriptions of the tactical decisions that Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera made are very clear that you disagreed with how each particular witness was cross-examined. You wanted them to be more aggressive. You had certain opinions about the effectiveness of the lack of an opening statement. You're very clear about your memory as to how the trial proceeded, as to what your thoughts were about the fact that you objected to the statement of facts, you claimed that it was a lie, and yet you tell me that you don't know how to spell the word "object." You couldn't read. You don't know if you signed it. So which was it?
- suffering from severe depression and I had lost hope. I didn't believe my attorneys could defend me, and it was the only thing I knew to do to protect my family.

  Q. Okay. So let's turn to the second page of this document. In that last paragraph it states, "I, Joseph Caramadre, with full appreciation of the possible sentences which could be imposed upon me following any trial conviction in the above-captioned case have specifically revoked my earlier order to my counsel not

to engage in plea negotiations with the Government and

It was that I was under considerable duress,

have instead requested that they attempt to reach a plea agreement on my behalf in an effort to resolve the above-referenced case without further trial proceedings. I understand that counsel have done so and have negotiated with the Government on my behalf a plea agreement and supporting statement of facts, the above-referenced plea documents. I have been extensively involved in those discussions and have reviewed in detail with counsel both over the telephone and in person the terms of the plea documents and acknowledge that they fairly and accurately express my position with respect to the resolution of this case.

I believe it to be in my best interests to execute the plea documents and proceed with the change of plea. I have read, understood and executed the plea documents and incorporate them by reference into this correspondence as the basis of my change my plea in this matter as provided therein."

That's your signature, correct?

- A. That is correct.
- **Q**. You didn't write any objections on there?
- A. No.

**Q**. I'd like to go back to Exhibit 1, which is your plea agreement and cover some of the terms of that document.

First of all, you testified on direct that
you've seen what the guidelines were in this case based

on the draft presentence report, and it turns out that

- they're actually life, right?
- A. Yes. They could be life, sure.
- **Q**. So your attorneys got you a pretty good deal?
- 7 A. My attorneys got me a deal that they're proud of but I'm not.
  - **Q.** So you're facing a potential life sentence, and they have capped your exposure at ten years?
  - A. That's correct. It's not a good deal. If you're innocent, no time --
    - Q. We'll get to that part in a minute.
- 14 **A**. Okay.

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**Q**. So let's look at paragraph 7 of the plea agreement on page three.

Beginning with paragraph 7B -- well, 7 says,

"Defendant is advised and understands that," and part

B, "that the Defendant has the right to plead not

guilty or having already so pleaded to persist in that

plea." Do you understand that?

- A. Yes. That's what it says.
- 23 Q. Do you understand what that means?
- 24 A. Yes. Okay. Yes.
- 25 Q. You could say you're not guilty and keep going and

- keep saying you're not guilty, right?
- 2 A. Right.

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- Q. Paragraph 7C says, "The Defendant has a right to a jury trial." Do you understand that?
  - A. Yes.
    - **Q**. In fact, we were in a jury trial, correct?
- 7 **A.** Yes.
  - **Q**. They were sitting right here in this jury box and it had taken literally months to pick them, correct?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. And in 7D it says, "Defendant has the right to be represented by counsel and if necessary to have the Court appoint counsel at trial and at every other stage of the proceeding." Do you recognize that and understand that?
    - A. Yes, I do.
      - **Q**. Paragraph 7E says that, "The Defendant has the right at trial to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, to be protected from self-incrimination, to testify and present evidence, and to compel the attendance of witnesses."
        - Do you see that?
- 23 A. I see it, yes.
  - Q. You understood what those rights were?
- 25 A. Pretty much, yes.

**Q**. Pretty much or yes?

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- A. Well, yes. I don't know if I understood it pretty
  much when I read it, but I understand what it says.
  - **Q**. You understood it when you went to law school, right?
  - A. Maybe not. I don't know.
  - **Q.** No? When you took the Bar exam, you didn't know that a criminal defendant in a criminal case has the right to cross-examine adverse witnesses?
  - A. I don't want to comment what I learned in law school, even though I graduated with honors. I don't really know what I learned there.
  - Q. So you've been an attorney for 20 years. How long have you been an American citizen?
- 15 **A**. All my life.
- Q. And as you sit here now, you're telling us you don't know if you understand that a defendant has a right at trial to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses?
  - A. I believe a defendant has a right to confront and cross-examine. I understand that part.
- Q. In fact, that's the large part of your complaint here. You don't like the way your attorneys cross-examined your witnesses, correct?
- A. Not only don't I like, but they were not effective

- 1 in preparing or carrying out a defense.
- 2 **Q**. That's your opinion, correct?
- 3 A. Absolutely.
- Q. Now, you understand that paragraph 7F, it then
   says, "Defendant waives these trial rights if the Court
   accepts a plea of guilty."
- 7 A. That's correct.
  - **Q**. You understand that by signing that plea agreement and going through a plea colloquy with the judge that by doing that you're giving up all those rights?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 Q. And you're never going to get them back?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. Again, just turning your attention to paragraph
  15, states that, "The Defendant has read the agreement
  and the attached statement of facts or has read each to
  the Defendant, has discussed each with Defendant's
  counsel, understands each and agrees to its
  provisions." Is that what it says?
  - A. That's what it says, yes.
- 21 Q. Do you understand what that means?
- 22 A. I understand what it means now.
- Q. Are you saying you didn't understand that on November 19th?
- 25 A. I'm saying on November 19th I would have signed

- anything that anyone would have put in front of me
  without reading it or understanding it.
  - **Q.** And you're an expert in contract law?
  - A. Well, that's what you say, yes.
- Q. That's not what I say. That's what you told folks, right?
  - A. Well, I understand contract --
  - **Q**. Is that what you told reporters from the ProPublica piece?
- 10 A. Is there a question?

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- Q. Withdrawn. Now, before the Court accepted that plea agreement from you, you were engaged in a colloquy, correct?
  - A. A colloquy is the recital of the judge of certain things, yes. I never heard the word until it came up now in seeking to withdraw but, yes, I was engaging in questions by the judge.
  - **Q**. So you remember standing here at this table and standing up and being placed under oath by the Court?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- 21 **Q**. And the judge asked you a series of questions?
- 22 **A**. Yes. Yes.
- Q. And the judge explained to you that the reason that he's asking those questions was to make sure that you understood what you were doing, correct?

- Α. That was the reason he was asking me questions, 2 ves.
  - Q. And to make sure that you wanted to enter the plea agreement and you understood what rights you would be giving up by doing that, right?
  - Α. That's correct.

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- Q. And in fact, during that colloquy, the Court specifically asked you, "Mr. Caramadre, so you've been I'm going to ask you a series of questions. You're expected to answer all of my questions truthfully. If you fail to answer any of my questions truthfully, it could lead to additional charges against
- you for perjury or making a false statement. Do you understand that?" And you answered, "Yes, your Honor."
- Α. I'm sure I answered yes.
- 16 Q. You weren't hallucinating at that point in time, 17 correct?
  - Α. I knew I had to answer yes and plead guilty.
  - Q. Because if you didn't, the trial would keep going and you would be found guilty?
    - Α. If we didn't, the trial would have to keep going under a different setting. My attorneys may have to withdraw, and there would be substantial disruption.
    - Q. When did that come up for the first time?
- 25 Α. It didn't come up. I didn't have any choice but

1 to plea or fire my attorneys.

- **Q**. When did you come to that conclusion?
- A. I came to my conclusion when I was told by counsel
  after the fact that I should have gone to the judge and
  just tell him that I am woefully losing because my
- 6 attorneys are not defending me.
- 7 **Q.** Who told you that, what counsel?
  - A. Some friends of mine that have some legal experience.
- 10  $\mathbf{Q}$ . Do they have a name?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- 12 **Q**. What is it?
- 13 A. I believe Arthur Coia told me.
- 14 Q. Arthur Coia told you that?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 **Q**. Okay. He told you you should go to the judge and say what?
- 18 A. I should have gone to the judge.
- 19 **Q**. He told you you should have gone to the judge and 20 done what?
  - A. And say my lawyers have not made any reasonable defense of cross-examination. They keep telling me we're going to bring the witness up when it's the defense case. We're not going to get to a defense case. I have lost hope after two days. My wife is

- sick. I'm under pressure. I need to fire the attorneys.
  - Q. You came to the conclusion --
  - A. And I cannot represent myself in my mental state right now or I would have done it.
- Q. You came to the conclusion that you would not havean opportunity to have a defense case?
  - A. That's correct.

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- **Q**. Who told you that?
- A. Because I was bombarded by Mr. Traini and
  Mr. Lepizzera and being told that every day that goes
  by I'm facing more time, and I'd have to kill this as
  soon as possible.
  - Q. We'll talk about that in a second. But that's not what my question was. My question was who told you that you would not have an opportunity to have a defense case?
  - A. I don't know if anyone told me except that there was 60 days planned of Government witnesses; and on the first three or four days, we couldn't get ourselves out of the box. It was --
- Q. Actually, the first day went pretty much as you exactly expected, didn't it?
  - A. The first day without an opening statement.
- Q. Which you testified on direct that you had had

- 1 conversations with your lawyers about reserving opening 2 statement and that you had --
  - A. I was not objecting to not having an opening statement.

- **Q**. Not only were you not objecting, you agreed with it?
- A. I agreed with it on the presumption there would be an adequate defense in cross-examination.
- Q. It's a tactical decision. Some people like to have their opening statement at the beginning of the trial and some in a case like this where you're planning on presenting a lengthy defense might reserve. Do you agree with that?
- A. I agree with that. If I would have been told, By the way, we're not going to cross-examine anything more than peripheral, then I would have objected to the lack of opening.
- Q. That's a separate question. We'll deal with the cross-examination separately. With respect to the opening statement, Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera explained to you that they thought that it was best to reserve opening statement, correct?
- A. I believe they explained it to me. And let's concede that I agreed with it.
- Q. Let's concede that you agreed with it. Okay?

1 A. Yes.

- **Q**. So this big complaint that you put in your motion to withdraw your guilty plea that they were ineffective because they didn't give an opening statement, you're retracting that?
- A. No. We said in the complaint that an opening statement standing on its own is not reason for ineffective counsel, but that combined with very weak cross-examination is tantamount to an overwhelming evidence coming in undefended.
- Q. That's your position. So even though you concede that you agreed with your attorneys that they shouldn't do an opening statement, that they should reserve it and do it at the time of the defense case, that you're now standing here and saying that they should have done that and that they were ineffective by not giving an opening statement?
- A. No. I'm saying that they should have put me on notice that they don't plan on vigorously cross-examining witnesses.
- **Q**. Like I said, that's a separate question, right? We're talking about opening statement?
- A. However, I am saying that in conjunction with the opening statement, had they properly informed me that they planned on laying down, then I would have objected

- 1 to skipping the opening statement.
- $\mathbf{Q}$ . Okay. So if they had told you "We plan on laying
- down," then you would have said, "If you're going to
- 4 lay down, at least give an opening statement"?
- 5 A. I probably would have fired them as well.
- 6 Q. Because they didn't plan on laying down, did they?
- 7 A. Well, they ended up laying down.
- 8 Q. We'll talk about the first day of the trial. It
- 9 went exactly as you anticipated, did it not?
- 10 A. The first day --
- 11 Q. You expected, correct me if I'm wrong, you
- 12 expected that the Government, either Mr. Vilker or
- myself, would stand up and address the jury and give an
- 14 opening statement, correct?
- 15 A. That's correct.
- 16 Q. And that's what happened, correct?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 **Q**. Okay. And you expected that your attorneys would
- 19 reserve their opening statement, correct?
- 20 A. I expected that, yes.
- 21 **Q**. And that's what happened, right?
- 22 A. Day one there was nothing more we could do.
- 23 Q. You understood that the first witness that was
- 24 going to be testifying from the Government was going to
- 25 be Mr. Wiley who had passed away and whose testimony

- had been deposed in 2009, correct?
- 2 A. I understood that, yes.
  - **Q**. That was the testimony of Mr. Wiley that you had moved to suppress earlier in the case, correct?
    - A. That's correct.
- Q. You didn't want the jury to hear his testimony,
  correct?
  - A. Well, I don't think it was right for the jury to hear his testimony when you brought so many other witnesses who were not the purported victims, so why would we need to preserve the testimony of people in that setting; but nonetheless, we knew we could not cross-examine.
- 14 Q. You knew that his testimony would be presented?
- 15 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you knew that actually he would be cross-examined, correct, because you knew that he had been cross-examined by Mr. Flanders and Mr. Pine?
  - A. And also I knew the jury didn't understand as well as who was really cross-examining because all we had was a picture of a nice old man with oxygen on.
  - **Q**. So for all the jury knew, it may have been Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera conducting that cross-examination. correct?
- 25 A. For all they knew, it was you conducting the

cross-examination.

- Q. Okay. Even though at the beginning of the playing of the video deposition each of the parties is identified and I was routinely referred to as Mr. McAdams, correct?
- A. Well, you might have been. But when there's a line of questioning and you can't see the person ask a question and we have to rely on this information, there are risks with its true value.
- **Q**. So one of your problems you have with the trial was maybe the jury was confused as to who was doing the cross-examination?
- A. On the videotape.
- Q. But you actually liked the cross-examination that was done by Mr. Flanders and Mr. Pine, correct?
  - A. Well, I thought it was very effective, yes.
- **Q**. In fact, you insisted to Mr. Traini and
- 18 Mr. Lepizzera that they play it, correct?
- 19 A. Well, yes, of course.
- Q. Because you wanted the jury to hear the questions that they asked Mr. Wiley?
  - A. Because when put in a position where the prosecution is going to play their end of the videotape, I have no choice but to insist that we put the cross-examining part in it.

1 Q. Well, you had a choice.

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- A. I had a choice, but I had no reasonable choice.
- Q. You had a choice or didn't have a choice. Which is it?
  - A. Well, I had a choice and -- let's leave it I had a choice.
    - **Q**. And you chose to have them play that cross-examination?
    - A. Yes. I chose, yes.
    - Q. And you liked that cross-examination so much that you put in your motion to withdraw the guilty plea that that's the type of cross-examination that Mr. Traini and Mr. Lepizzera should have done with the other witnesses?
      - A. I liked that cross-examination because it exposed the malicious prosecution of your office.
      - Q. That's your theory. I understand that.

But you liked it. So what happened on the first day of trial was you got what you expected and you got what you wanted, right?

- A. I got whatever was there.
- Q. You got the Government exposed -THE COURT: One at a time, okay, Mr. McAdams.
  - Q. Did you get what you wanted that day?
- A. No. I would have liked that the whole deposition

1 not be allowed.

- Q. You would have liked that the jury never heard

  Mr. Wiley's testimony.
  - A. There were plenty of other witnesses that can be dealt with.
  - **Q**. But you liked that there was some type of allegation that the Government engaged in misconduct?
  - A. Yes.

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- **Q**. You liked that?
- 10 A. I liked it. I don't think the jury understood it.
- 11 **Q**. On balance, it was a good day, day one?
- A. No. On balance, it was a fair day. It was all we could get. We were waiting for day two where we get our balance.
  - **Q**. You were waiting for day two. We'll get to that, but we're still on some other issues at this point.

So before, we were talking about your plea agreement and before the Court accepted the plea agreement, you just indicated that you were placed under oath and you understood that, correct?

- A. Correct.
- **Q**. And then the judge asked you about your mental competence. Do you remember that?
- A. The judge asked me if me taking those pills is affecting my judgment.

- 1 Q. Actually, what he asked you --
  - A. Or just repeat it for me. I don't remember.
- Q. He said, "Have you been treated recently for any mental illness or addiction to narcotic drugs?"
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you answered that you had been treated for mental depression both lately and for the last 20 years, correct?
  - A. That's correct. Yes.
- Q. Then Mr. Traini interjected and he said, "Excuse me, your Honor, if I may." And he said, "I have a list with me of Mr. Caramadre's medications so that we don't have to go through them." Correct? Do you remember that?
  - A. That's correct. And Mr. Traini walked it up to the judge and gave it to him.
  - **Q**. Right. And then the Court said, "Can we just confirm with respect to Mr. Caramadre that you fully understand all the proceedings that are going on here," correct?
- 21 A. More than likely I answered yes.
- 22 Q. You answered, "That is correct, your Honor."
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. You didn't say, I don't understand, I don't know what "object" means. I need things read to me.

You didn't do anything like that, did you?

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- A. No. Because the judge is asking me am I impaired enough to not understand this. And in my opinion, I was okay. I could answer the question.
- Q. You understood exactly what was going on?
- A. I understood to the extent that I was pleaingquilty, yes.
  - Q. Your free will wasn't overborne; you knew what you were doing?
    - A. I knew that my mission was to plead guilty, yes.
- 11 Q. That was your mission, to plead guilty?
- 12 A. Yes. It was, again, in my opinion of how I felt, 13 there was no hope. This was the only way out.
  - **Q**. Now, the Court then asked you -- actually the Court then asked your attorneys if counsel could please confirm that, and they did. Do you recall that?
  - A. Yes. I presume my attorneys are educated and competent to answer whether my depression would affect my judgment or capacity.
  - **Q**. You presumed that?
  - A. No. They presumed they were.
- Q. Did you say, "Judge, I don't think they're in a position to answer that question"?
  - A. No. I don't know. I'm not a doctor.
- 25 **Q**. In fact, two seconds earlier you told the judge

- 1 that you were competent?
- 2 A. That I understand the proceedings.
- 3 Q. Right. Now, after that the judge asked you if you
- 4 had seen a copy of the Government's charges against you
- and you answered, "That is correct, your Honor."
- 6 **A**. Okay.
- 7 **Q**. And he asked you if you had a full opportunity to
- 8 discuss all these charges with your counsel. And you
- 9 answered, "Yes, your Honor."
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. You read the indictment against you?
- 12 A. I'm sure I read it.
- 13 Q. Right. It was a 66-count speaking indictment?
- 14 **A.** Yes.
- 15 **Q**. You're familiar with that document?
- 16 A. Somewhat, yes.
- 17 Q. Somewhat?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 **Q**. Did you read it?
- 20 A. I'm sure I did.
- 21 Q. And you understood what it said you had done?
- 22 A. Oh, it said a lot of things.
- 23 Q. It accused you of some pretty bad crimes, correct?
- 24 A. Yes. Yes. It was very descriptive.
- 25 Q. So you were familiar with what those accusations

1 were?

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- A. I was familiar with the accusations, yes.
- 3 Q. You understood what those charges were?
- A. I understood them as best as I can. I'm not a
   criminal defense attorney, but they were on their face
   whatever they were.
  - Q. Now, then the Court next asked you if you had full opportunity to discuss all the charges against you and the plea agreement and the consequences of the plea agreements with your attorneys before you signed them. Do you remember that?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. You answered, "Yes, your Honor."
- 14 **A**. Yes.
- 15 **Q**. Because you had?
- A. Because I was answering yes to anything that would effect a guilty plea.
  - **Q**. Because no matter what, you wanted to plead guilty and move on with your life?
    - A. I needed to protect my family; and if this was the only way it could get done, then that's how it was going to be done.
  - **Q**. And that was a product of your free will based on your decision that this was in your family's best interest?

- 1 A. Based on the fact that my depression had peaked.
- 2 I could not represent myself as I would have liked to
- 3 upon firing attorneys, and the damage was already done
- 4 by the lack of representation on cross.
- 5 Q. So then we get to the next question the judge
- 6 asked. Then the next thing he asked you was, "Are you
- 7 fully satisfied," and then he stopped and he said,
- 8 "First of all, were your counsel able to answer all of
- 9 your questions regarding all the charges and the terms
- 10 of the plea agreements with you." You answered, "Yes,
- 11 your Honor."
- 12 A. I'm sure I answered yes.
- 13 Q. Then he went on to ask you, "Are you fully
- 14 satisfied with all the representation that you've
- received in this case from your respective counsel?"
- 16 A. I'm sure I answered yes to anything that the Court
- 17 asked me.
- 18 Q. Right. You said yes. You were under oath, the
- same oath you're under right now.
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 **Q**. And the Court asked you questions to make sure you
- 22 knew what you were doing and you told him you did?
- 23 A. Yes. I told him that I understood I was pleading
- 24 guilty, yes.
- 25 **Q**. And you did understand you were pleading guilty?

- A. Well, I probably did understand, yes.
- **Q**. You didn't think you were at Disneyland?
  - A. No. Not on Monday, no.

- Q. Now, the next question that you were asked was, "Has anyone made any promises to you of any kind in order to get you to" -- and then he paused and said -- "other than what's contained in the plea agreement, of course, in order to get you to plead guilty in these cases." And you answered, "No, your Honor."
- A. Correct. No one made any promises.
- Q. Mr. Traini didn't promise you what your sentence would be?
  - A. No. He did not promise me.
  - **Q**. Did he give you a best estimate of what the Court might do after they made their arguments to the Court on your behalf?
  - A. Yes. I was saddened to find out in January that both my counsel thought I was going to be getting five or six years when pre-signing that document I was told little or no time.
  - Q. Well, a minute ago I just asked you if Mr. Traini didn't tell you or promise you how much jail time you're going to get. Now you're saying he promised you or told you that you'd get little to no jail time?
  - A. There's a difference between the word "told" and

1 "promised."

- Q. Which did he do?
- A. Told me.
  - **Q**. What did he say exactly?
  - A. He said that we could expect little to no time given my otherwise outstanding citizenry, this being a first-time offense, non-violent, all these other characteristics, and the fact that Judge Smith had no particular mandate to have to punish me because I don't fall into those two categories that he enumerated that there would be a mandate of sorts.
  - **Q**. Mr. Traini's been an attorney in Federal Court for many years, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. He's tried a number of high profile cases; is that correct?
- 17 A. Um-hum. (Affirmative.)
  - **Q**. And it's your testimony that he told you that this judge only sends two types of criminals to prison?
    - A. Well, this judge is under pressure to send only two types to prison. Now, he doesn't say he only sends those. He said -- he basically told me if I were a public official and was taking a bribe, that would be one where the judges in general would want to punish people in jail because of the public policy interests.

And also, if it was a violent crime and there were
victims, a judge is inclined to want to punish people.

- But anything else, you don't fall into that category.
- **Q**. So he gave you some examples of other types of defendants that might be worse off at sentencing than you would be, correct?
- A. Much worse off, yes.

- **Q**. And he tried to explain that to you by way of presentation that he would make and Mr. Lepizzera would make to the Court on your behalf at the time of sentencing, right?
- A. Yes. He said that the presentencing would be important because Judge Smith needs to know who I really am.
- **Q**. He explained to you that this wasn't the end of the work for the attorneys. There's a whole process that goes forward after the guilty plea, correct?
- A. Well, that's what he said, yes.
- **Q**. Right. And they were going to have to try to go out there and reach out in the community and find people that would speak on your behalf, and he was confident that he would be able to do that?
- A. That's what he said.
- **Q**. And they were going to try to do everything they could to put a presentation together for the Court to

- 1 persuade the Court within the confines of the plea 2 agreement to give you the best sentence that you could 3
  - That's correct. Α.

get, right?

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- 5 Q. So he didn't promise you you were going to get --
- 6 Α. I never said he promised me.
- You agree with me that he didn't. 7 Q.
  - Α. I absolutely agree. I've never said he promised.
  - Q. So you had no promises as to what was going to happen?
- 11 Α. No. I had no promise. I was just told.
- 12 Q. Now, after that the Court went through and 13 explained to you the maximum penalties that you would 14 face in the terms of the plea agreement, correct?
- 15 Α. I assume so, yes.
  - He walked you through the explanation of what the Q. sentencing guidelines are. Do you remember that?
- 18 Α. Yes.
  - Q. And then, just like we looked at on your plea agreement, the Court then went through some trial rights that you would have. Do you remember that?
- 22 Α. Trial what, please?
- 23 Q. Trial rights.
- 24 Α. Trial rights. Yes.
- 25 Q. Such as the right to say I'm not guilty and

persist in that right?

A. Yes.

- Q. And the Court reminded you that you could continue in that plea?
  - A. That's correct.
  - **Q**. And that you had the right to remain silent and the right to compel witnesses and so on, just the same types of rights that we just saw in the plea agreement?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And then the Court after explaining all those rights to you again asked you, "Now by entering this plea of guilty today, you're giving up all these rights that I just described to you, and you understand that there will be not be or we will not complete the trial in this case. Do you understand that?" And you answered. "Yes, your Honor."
  - A. I'm sure I did.
  - Q. So you knew that all the year of preparation for that trial, the month that went into picking that jury, all the work that had been done, that once you did that and if the Court agreed and accepted the plea that that was over, those jurors were going home, the trial was over, we weren't going to keep going with the next witness and you weren't having your trial?
  - A. I agreed that by me pleaing guilty it stops the

1 trial, yes.

- **Q**. You weren't going to have your chance to put that defense case on?
  - A. I was waiving or giving up that right because of the desperation involved, that's correct.
- Q. You were giving up that opportunity that

  Mr. Lepizzera had talked to you about calling

  Edwin Rodriguez back to the stand and asking him some

  questions, right?
- A. I absolutely was giving up that opportunity, yes.
- **Q**. You weren't going to be able to call Ann Scuncio and ask her if she gave a copy of the power of attorney, correct?
- A. Yes. Because I already was beaten down and feeling that my attorneys were not acting to my interests and, therefore, we'd never be defending anybody.
- **Q**. You talked about that a little bit on direct. You said how you had a lot of respect for their skills as attorneys, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And it wasn't any of their ability that you questioned?
  - A. I believe I'm questioning strictly their willingness.

- Q. Their willingness. So you're basically saying they Cape-Feared you, right? They did what --
  - A. What does Cape Fear mean?

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- Q. -- Nick Nolte did to Robert De Niro in the movie

  Cape Fear. They got you convicted on purpose.
  - A. No. I don't think it was on purpose.
  - **Q**. Did they want you to be convicted?
    - A. I think they wanted to end this.
    - **Q**. And why would they want that?
- A. Because it was going to be a long struggle, long trial. Everyone wanted it to end. And Tony Traini gets prepaid for not finishing.
  - Q. That's really what you think. You think that Mr. Traini, he had this fee agreement with you, and he was going to tell you to plead guilty and keep all the money, right?
  - A. Well, looking back, the fact that they drew down the retainer and I'm told for the first time it's a non-refundable fee, it makes all the sense in the world to tell me to plea.
  - **Q**. You testified on direct that you were shocked, that you had no idea that you had entered into this agreement to pay him this way, correct?
- 24 A. That's right.
- Q. And you were shocked that he might get a windfall.

1 If you got hit by a car the next day and died, he would 2 make this money, right?

A. I was shocked, yes.

- **Q**. Does this sound a lot like the scam that you and Mr. Radhakrishnan pulled on the terminally ill people?
  - A. No. No. There was no scam.
  - **Q**. Before you found out that Mr. Traini had this fee arrangement, you were pretty happy with the deal, weren't you?
  - A. If, in fact, someone is drawing down 50,000 a month of money that I have to borrow, that was what I had to agree to, that's what I authorized.
  - **Q**. You were happy with Mr. Traini because you didn't have any reason to think that he had tricked you in any way?
  - A. No. I didn't until --
  - **Q**. And then when you found out that you thought maybe he tricked you, you became upset?
    - A. I was certainly upset that I had the right to know as a consumer and a client, by the way, Mr. Client, when you sign this plea agreement, I'm getting a windfall. I'm an attorney. I do not lose my morals because I'm depressed. Okay? A client has a right to know that there could be more than uninterested advice before they make a lifetime landmark decision.

6 that right?

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A. No. I felt blind-sided that I wasn't informed.

It's not that I didn't understand them. I would understand "non-refundable," and I would have vetoed the deal right up front, period.

understand the terms of the deal you entered into; is

- **Q**. Now, you did testify that you knew what the fee arrangement was verbally with Mr. Lepizzera, correct?
- A. Only to the extent that Traini was drawing down 50,000 a month.
- **Q**. Well, you testified that it was supposed to be he wanted a million dollars.
- A. Right.
- Q. And he agreed to take 500,000, right? And then you both agreed to make it 450,000, correct?
  - A. As long as I could get all the money in up front.
- Q. Right. So as long as you get all the money up front, then he would get the money?
- A. No. It was a deposit tendered on an escrow account, on Mr. Lepizzera's escrow account who is supposed to be protecting my interests.

Q. That's your understanding of what the agreement was, that you never asked to look at the actual document?

- A. No. I was quite depressed even in June back then. It's in my e-mails. Mike, I'm very depressed. Please protect that Traini gets spread out all of these months.
- **Q**. So from June until after you pled guilty, you never asked to take a look at that arrangement, that written arrangement?
- A. No. Because I was told in writing by
  Mr. Lepizzera, Good news, we got Tony to agree to be
  paid over nine months through the end of February 2013.
- **Q**. And you really wanted Tony on the case, correct?
- A. Well, I guess I did. I don't know.
- **Q.** You don't know. You sat in a box, didn't you, in a hearing in this courtroom when the Government tried to disqualify Mr. Traini from representing you and you --
- A. I certainly wanted him. I don't know if that was a good decision, but I did want him, yes.
- Q. Once again you testified under oath to the Court, right? And you told the Court that even if the Court found out at some future point that there was a conflict of interest that you were waiving it. Do you

remember that?

- A. I remember telling the Court that I was waiving conflict-free counsel on Traini with regards to the Maggiacomo issue.
- **Q**. And the Court explained to you that one of the potential issues was the nascent nature of conflicts, right, and that something might change, circumstances might change and he might have to decide later that Mr. Traini can no longer represent you. Do you remember that?
- A. I understood that.
- **Q**. You understood it and you said, That's fine with me. Mr. Lepizzera has got all my confidence and I'm an attorney myself. Remember?
- A. Yes. Yes. I remember that. And it speaks further to my state of mind that if the judge had to take away Mr. Traini for some conflict a month or two down the road, why would I be so stupid to give him \$450,000 non-refundable knowing full well there might be a risk of recusal or removal.
- Q. I guess maybe he beat you at your own game, to put it in your words. Is that what you're suggesting?
- A. No, I'm not suggesting that. I don't use deception to beat people. I could use the rules that are made. I don't agree with your characterization of

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a scam. I was not told what I needed to know for this.

Q. That's what we're going to talk about now. You don't use deception, right? So let's go look at the statement of facts that you agreed to and swore to under oath in this courtroom. This has previously been identified as Government Exhibit Number 2. I'll put it back on here.

Do you remember at the change of plea colloquy when Mr. Vilker stood up and read all those facts in the record?

A. Yes.

- **Q**. After he did that, the judge asked you, "Do you agree that those are the facts of the case"?
- A. Yes. And I'm sure I said yes.
- Q. You said, "Yes, they are."

So we're going to look at some of those statement of facts. Let's turn to page four.

And you just told us that you don't use deception. This paragraph at the bottom says, "In addition, Caramadre took steps to conceal his use of terminally ill individuals from the insurance companies including opening annuities with small deposits that would not attract scrutiny, delaying the filing of death claims and opening annuities in the names of Radhakrishnan when the funds actually belonged to

Caramadre." That was a very specific fact, correct?

- A. Yes. I said I agree with the facts but I disagree with this allegation.
  - Q. So this particular fact because earlier you told us --
  - A. No. Any fact that speaks to a crime I am taking issue with.
  - Q. Okay. So the sentence I just read, you request --
  - A. Sentence that you read, you are trying to make it look like there's a concealment from the insurance companies by putting in a small amount and then adding more.
  - Q. And you're saying that there's not?
  - A. I'm saying the reason that a small amount was put in was because I do read contracts and I don't trust insurance companies, and I have a duty to my clients to read them when there's a small amount in so I could approve a larger deposit.
  - **Q**. So that sentence that I just read into the record that you signed under oath, are you saying that sentence is not true?
  - A. Yes. I'm saying that it was not done to conceal, yes. I'm saying in the -- it was not done also not to attract scrutiny because I know from 30 years in the life insurance business that when you put in a deposit

of \$950,000 as a second deposit, it gets more attention

Q. I'd like to show you what I'll mark as Government Exhibit Number 4. I'm going to show you what it is. I can give a copy to counsel.

Much more.

MR. McADAMS: If I could have one second, your Honor.

If I can move this into evidence, your Honor, Government's 4. This is an e-mail from Raymour to Alan Ross from NATCO, one of your clients. Are you familiar with Mr. Ross?

A. I'm familiar with Mr. Ross, yes.

than the million dollars up front.

Q. And it's an e-mail dated -- the initials at the top of it are from Mr. Ross back to Raymour, but I want to focus on the e-mail Mr. Radhakrishnan sent dated September 15th, 2008. It writes, "Dear Mr. Ross: I tried calling you on your cell phone this afternoon but was unable to get in touch. As I mentioned when we spoke this morning, I have received your Nationwide-NATCO Home Fashions contract. Joe has decided that we should put an additional \$750,000 into this fund as opposed to initially maxing it out at the \$2.8 million we had previously discussed. This is a measure that we are taking to prevent any further resistance that may result if we were to send the

company an initial check for \$2.55 million. Once the check has been received and credited to your account, Joe will contact you to strategize about future deposits."

So do you still deny that you had a strategy to conceal from the insurance companies --

- A. No. No. There was a strategy. First of all, Raymour wrote this, and I can't speak to why Raymour wrote it that way. It could have been my instruction was to Raymour, why don't we fund a million dollars because we may use a different annuity. I don't know why Raymour put that. You have to ask him.
- Q. Okay. So then why don't we go to Government Exhibit Number 5, which is an e-mail from you to Mr. Ross. Maybe we can clear that confusion up.
- A. Maybe we can.

- Q. This says from Joseph Caramadre to Alan. That's Alan Ross. correct?
- A. I presume so.
- Q. He cc's Raymour. It's Thursday, October 9th. And it says, "Raymour did in fact discuss with me on Monday night your question about a rush termination for the annuities. I made a special effort to call you on your cell phone on Tuesday morning about 10:00 a.m. Raymour was under the impression I could call you before 10:30

a.m. on Tuesday. I am investigating which of these annuities we can put in a death claim immediately.

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As you know, these annuities are purchased using the contract terms most advantageous to the contract When we entered into these annuities, there was owner. no notice of a potential need for emergency withdrawal." And then there's a redacted portion and it picks up and says, "However, I must tell you that filing an immediate death claim on all three of the annuities would create a disadvantage for both your firm and my office. Specifically, if a claim is filed right now, it will/may cause these annuity companies to terminate our office's privileges to procure annuities in the future. Furthermore, if NATCO is flagged by these companies as an opportunistic purchaser, they may in fact demand a relationship between NATCO and the policy annuitant, thereby foreclosing NATCO from purchasing advantageous annuities in the future. Ι always try to protect all of our clients and in the past I have asked other clients to wait until the proper holding period to file a claim so as to protect all other clients, including NATCO. If these claims are filed and the insurance companies elect not to do business with EPR in the future, then most all of our valued clients would be in jeopardy for future

business."

And then you go on, I'm going to skip down to the bottom paragraph with your advice. The second to last paragraph says, "I would ask you to consider the following." And then you give him a strategy. It says, "File a claim on the \$2 million Genworth annuity ASAP. Maintain the \$250,000 Western Reserve Life contract (this is a new relationship with this carrier, and this immediate claim would be injurious to my office and all other clients who have recently purchased this annuity). Delay the \$2.8 million Nationwide claim for about a month or so." Then you write in parentheses, "There were staggered deposits into this annuity, which will create questions with an immediate death claim."

You specifically underwent a strategy to conceal from insurance companies by using staggered deposits.

Don't you admit that?

A. No. I don't admit that, because I have a duty to my clients and my clients aggregately expect that I will protect their interests. So if it is asking another client to hold off a month or two for the benefit of other clients because it may have been done for them, then that's -- my job is to my client. That's my oath.

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- Q. So it's okay to conceal and take a strategy to conceal information from the insurance companies if it's advantageous to your client. That's what you're
- saying?

If it's legal and advantageous, sure.

- Well, is it okay to conceal? Q.
- Α. Well, when you apply for a driver's license, they don't ask you have you killed anyone. So you don't have to answer it because it's not required. So you're asking me is it okay to conceal.
- Q. I'm asking you whether --No.
- If it's legal, our clients don't have to make a full confession on every application of everything they've ever done if the insurance companies don't want to know or don't ask about it.
- Q. That's not what I'm asking you. I'm asking you whether or not when you agreed to the statement of facts which states that you took steps to conceal the use of terminally ill individuals from the insurance companies, including opening annuities with small deposits that would not attract scrutiny, delaying the filing of death claims, and we're going to get to the next part, opening annuities in the name of Radhakrishnan when the funds actually belonged to Caramadre, are you denying that you did that?

- A. I'm denying that there was any criminality about that. And the word "conceal" is no different than me opening up an annuity with 50,000 in and then I decide to put more money in it. If you open up a bank account with \$1,000 and then add \$20,000 later, did you conceal from the bank that you might put 20,000 more? Is that a crime? Is that an intended crime? No. Because it's
  - **Q**. Okay. Now, you did take steps to conceal a number of things from Midland National Insurance Company, didn't you?
- 12 A. I'm not agreeing to that, no.

allowed by the contract.

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Ianiero?

- Q. So let's look at an annuity you opened with Lily
  Ianiero as the annuitant. Do you remember Lily
- 16 A. Yes. She became a dear friend of mine.
- 17 **Q**. After you begged for your law license back from her, right?
- 19 A. Yes. After Maggiacomo screwed everything up.
  20 Yes.
- 21 Q. It's always somebody else, right, Mr. Caramadre?
- 22 A. Not always. Just when it fits.
- 23 Q. When it fits your purposes?
- A. No. When it fits the facts.
- 25 Q. So you opened up and you purchased an annuity at

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Midland National Life Insurance Company, correct?
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 2
      Α.
            Yes.
                  I opened up -- yes. I opened up with Mrs.
 3
       Ianiero, correct.
 4
              MR. McADAMS: I'm sorry. I didn't mark this as
 5
      an exhibit. I'm going to mark this as Government
 6
      Exhibit 6.
              THE COURT: Is there any objection to Government
 7
      6?
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9
              MR. WATT:
                         Not to this exhibit, Judge.
10
              THE COURT:
                         Okay. Six will be full.
              (Government Exhibit 6 admitted in full.)
11
12
            And I know it's kind of fine print so I'm going to
      Q.
13
       zoom down.
14
              And it indicates that the owner of the annuity
      is Joseph Caramadre, yourself, correct?
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      Α.
            Um-hum. (Affirmative.)
17
            The annuitant is Lily Ianiero?
      Q.
18
      Α.
            Correct.
19
      Q.
            She is an elderly terminally ill woman?
20
      Α.
           Yes.
21
           Was?
      Q.
22
      Α.
           Yes.
23
           And this annuity is dated July 3rd, 2007, correct?
      Q.
24
      Α.
           That's what it says, yes.
25
      Q.
            That's when you applied for it?
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- 1 A. I don't know when I signed it. I know that
- 2 Mr. Maggiacomo prepared these annuities, so whatever
- 3 date he put on it was it.
- 4 Q. You agree it says July 3rd?
- 5 A. It says July 3rd, yes.
- 6 Q. Now on July 3rd, 2007, you had never met Lily
- 7 Ianiero, correct?
- 8 A. I had not, no.
- 9 Q. You had no relationship with her whatsoever?
- 10 A. No. I started my relationship with her -- well,
- 11 I'm not sure if it was June or July but I'm going to
- 12 assume for this application Mr. Maggiacomo procured her
- 13 signature, so I had not met her.
- 14 Q. You're going to assume that Mr. Maggiacomo
- 15 procured her signature by giving her money, right?
- 16 **A**. Yes.
- 17 Q. And it says on this application that the
- 18 relationship is a client, right?
- 19 A. That's what is typed in, yes.
- 20 Q. But she was not your client?
- 21 A. Not at that time, no.
- 22 Q. You never represented her in your law practice,
- 23 correct?
- 24 A. Well, I did after I got to know her.
- 25 **Q**. After you begged her for your law license back.

- 1 A. I needed to beg her for my law license because
- 2 Mr. Maggiacomo paid her daughter who forged her
- 3 mother's signature and we had to cancel the annuity as
- 4 soon as it came to my attention. So I did go back --
  - Q. You didn't cancel. It got cancelled on you.
- 6 Isn't that what happened?
  - A. I would have cancelled it anyway, as I have other
- 8 accounts.

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- 9 Q. Even though you didn't cancel the other annuities
- 10 that you opened in Ms. Ianiero's name with different
- 11 companies like Jefferson National?
- 12 A. No. I believe that was done afterwards.
- 13 Q. Okay. So after that annuity was opened in July
- 14 2007, you put \$2.5 million in that, right?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. How much money did you pay Mrs. Ianiero?
- 17 A. After I went to see her?
- 18 **Q**. Yes.
- 19 **A**. I paid her \$9,500.
- 20 Q. How much did you think Mr. Maggiacomo paid her?
- 21 A. I thought he paid her \$4,000.
- 22 **Q**. This is a part of Government 6. I'm going to pull
- 23 up a different page here. This is a correspondence
- from Midland to you dated August 30th, 2007. And it
- 25 states, "On July 5, 2007, your agent, Edward

Maggiacomo, submitted an annuity application to Midland
National. The annuity application listed you as the
owner and Lily Ianiero as the annuitant. Upon
verification of addresses, we noted a discrepancy in

confirm her address. Ms. Ianiero stated that she was

the annuitant's address. We contacted Ms. Ianiero to

unaware that an annuity application was submitted

listing her as the annuitant. In addition, she stated

she did not know you or Mr. Maggiacomo. Ms. Ianiero

requested the application not be issued and as you know

the application was declined." And then it goes on.

Do you remember getting that letter?

- A. Yes. I remember it because Midland National closed down the annuity and sent me back \$2.5 million.
- **Q**. They sent your money back and said we don't want your business?
- **A**. They said we're not going to take this application.
- **Q**. And shortly thereafter, they told Maggiacomo he can't sell any more of their products, correct?
- A. They probably did.

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- **Q**. October 19th, 2007, which is, again, part of that same Exhibit 6, is a letter from Midland.
- A. Eddie Maggiacomo is his own agent. He's not my employee. So if they terminated his relationship, they

1 did.

- **Q**. So if he happened to not tell the truth to an annuitant, then it's his fault; and if Raymour happened to not tell the truth to an annuitant, then it's his fault but you have nothing to do with it, right?
- A. No. No. I must take responsibility for not managing Raymour correctly, but I will not take responsibility for any fraudulent statements or anything that was knowingly wrong.
- Q. Okay. So you knew or you certainly believed that Mr. Maggiacomo had paid Ms. Ianiero \$4,000?
- A. He came and asked me for 4,000, and I gave it to him.
- Q. Right. And then you later gave her what, \$9500?
- A. On one day, and a little more on other days.
- **Q**. Okay. So after that letter came, you were pretty unhappy with the situation with Mr. Maggiacomo; is that right?
- A. Yes.
- **Q**. So you sent him an e-mail, correct?
- A. I'm sure I did.

MR. WATT: Judge, I object to the continuation of this line of questions. It seems way outside of the direct which the Court had limited at least in a court order as well we're into 2007, 2008, materials of which

neither me or my brother have seen previously in
preparation for this limited purpose. I defer to the
Court's direction on this, but it seems to me it's way

THE COURT: I've been kind of wondering what the relevance of all this is.

MR. McADAMS: Mr. Caramadre denied that he conducted the conduct that underlies the statement of facts. He's basically saying he didn't do it. And there's numerous evidence that shows that in fact he did do it. So I'm asking him whether or not he did it or not in connection with his statement of facts.

THE COURT: Well, how far is this going to go then?

MR. McADAMS: It literally, your Honor -THE COURT: You're really talking about the

whole case, aren't you?

outside the scope.

MR. McADAMS: If it was the whole case, it would take a lot longer. I could do it for literally months, the number of lies that Mr. Caramadre engaged in.

What I'm trying to do is go through the statement of facts and show a few examples, but the statement of facts is very detailed. I can move it along a little bit, but I think it's going to take some time. He is claiming that he is actually innocent,

that he did not commit these offenses. He swore under oath that he did. He swore to a very specific statement of facts, and he's claiming that it's all a lie. And on cross-examination, I think I have a right to ask him about the specifics that he's denying and to show him documents that contradict those specific claims.

THE COURT: The statement of facts doesn't reference any particular annuitants, does it, like Ms. Ianiero or anyone else? It's a more general statement, isn't it? You have the exhibits. I don't have them in front of me. I can pull it up on --

MR. McADAMS: The statement of facts does identify some specific annuitants. Mrs. Ianiero is not one of the particular ones.

The point I'm getting at here is that

Mr. Caramadre and Mr. Maggiacomo were banned by Midland

Insurance Company because of this incident with

Ms. Ianiero and that because Mr. Caramadre was so fond

of the loopholes that he believed he found in their

contract, he then reverted to using Mr. Radhakrishnan

as a nominee to purchase annuities through Midland in

which there were lies about the source of the funds, in

which Mr. Radhakrishnan claimed to be the owner of the

annuity and which they essentially attempted to

circumvent this whole process which is an effort that Mr. Caramadre engaged in to conceal from the insurance companies as in that one sentence, page four of the statement of facts, of how he took steps to conceal his use of terminally ill people and the scheme in general.

So I mean, there are literally dozens and dozens of specific examples that could be used to demonstrate the conduct of Mr. Caramadre.

THE COURT: I'm worried about how far this is going to go into the trial evidence.

MR. McADAMS: I mean, I would like to go as far as I need to go until I can establish that it's actually true that he's guilty because he's claiming that he's not. Frankly, I think I've already done that for the most part, so on some level, you know, if we're ready to move to argument, I'm certainly ready to argue it. I think his testimony on direct is completely incredible; and on cross, also incredible.

THE COURT: I don't we want to get to argument yet, and I think there's a lot more to go before we get to argument. I just want to focus on this little objection here.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, may I address the Court?

THE COURT: No.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

MR. McADAMS: The bulk of the remainder of the cross-examination, your Honor, is going through specific statements in the statement of facts and asking Mr. Caramadre if he denies them and then showing him some specific instances where those denials are not believable. So I appreciate what you're saying. It certainly could take a very long time to do that.

THE COURT: I'm going to give you some leeway because of the nature of the allegations. I think you've established what the relevance of it is, but I would just encourage you to consider the fact that you don't need to try the entire case in the context of this proceeding.

MR. McADAMS: I appreciate that, your Honor.

I'll do my best to expedite it.

- **Q**. So Mr. Caramadre, you observed that back and forth between myself and the Court, correct?
- A. Correct.
- Q. You heard my description of your use of Mr. Radhakrishnan as a nominee?
- A. I heard it and disagree with it, yes.
- **Q**. So you disagree with the fact that you gave
  Raymour money and had him buy an annuity at Midland
  using a terminally ill person as the annuitant and that

he did so and that when the person died and he made a profit from it that he returned the money back to you?

- A. I'm not disagreeing with the transaction. I believe that you are being incomplete in your questioning. For instance, Mr. Radhakrishnan also bought two other Western Reserve annuities with a million dollars each. So you're trying to establish one annuity that is not in the statement of facts with one annuitant, yet I'm -- I had full intent and action to not conceal whose money it was because I gave Mr. Radhakrishnan a check using the banking system and told him to invest these monies. He chose Midland and he chose Western Reserve on the other two.
- Q. So this just --your use of giving

  Mr. Radhakrishnan a million dollars to go and buy an annuity and to invest, you just said go ahead, go invest the money, have fun, kid.
- A. I wanted him to learn about how he could use these two or three type of annuities.
- **Q**. And you wanted him to give you the money back when they cashed in, right?
- A. Well, of course. It's my money, yes.
- **Q**. Right. It was your money?
- 24 A. Yes.

**Q**. So you --

A. What's so funny?

Q. What's so funny is you wanted an annuity from Midland. You got banned from Midland because they caught you with your hand in the cookie jar because they called Lily Ianiero, she said she had no idea who you were. So you turned around, you gave a million dollars to your buddy, Raymour, and had him open the same annuity and then he gave you the money back.

MR. WATT: Objection, Judge.

THE COURT: What's the objection?

MR. WATT: The objection is he's testifying, number one.

- Q. Isn't that true, Mr. Caramadre?
- A. No, that is not true.

THE COURT: First of all, the objection is overruled.

You say that statement is untrue.

A. I say that because Midland National themselves has given us e-mails between the executives of Midland that they don't care who the annuitant is or what relationship it's in, and we have these current dated in 2007. And it is because Mr. Radhakrishnan put his wrong net worth and wrong address that I knew nothing about that changes this. It's because of that false information on there that I knew nothing about that the

- Government has a bone to pick. But no, he could have bought any of the three annuities. It didn't matter to
  - **Q**. It was your money?
  - A. It was my money, yes.
- 6 Q. You gave him three choices what annuities to buy?
- 7 A. I gave him \$2.8 million.
- **Q.** This is a 27-year-old kid. How old was he at the time?
- 10 A. Twenty-three.

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me.

- 11 Q. Twenty-three, right?
- A. Yes. Because he was going to invest it and he could manage the sub-account investment because I was doing a lot of traveling, and he was a very intelligent person who I trusted to manage some of my assets.
- 16 Q. What's \$2.8 million between friends, right?
- A. Well, apparently, I don't have a problem with that, and it's my money.
- 19 **Q**. The real motivation, though, was you wanted that 20 Midland annuity, wasn't it?
  - A. Midland was just one of many that we could take.
- 22 Q. It was one of the ones you wanted?
- 23 A. Well, there was a list of forty.
- Q. And it was one that you couldn't get with your own name because they caught you with Lily Ianiero and said

1 get out of town. 2 I'm not sure whether I could have gotten it or 3 What I know is Maggiacomo can't get it. 4 Q. You know they sent your \$2.5 million check right 5 back to you, right? 6 Α. So I may have been able to buy it myself. 7 Q. You love to say how the insurance companies love 8 to take our money. 9 THE COURT: All right. Mr. McAdams. I think 10 you made the point. 11 MR. McADAMS: I'm just going to move into 12 evidence, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I think this ought to be maybe a 14 good time to take a ten-minute break. So why don't we 15 do that. I think there are some other witnesses who 16 have arrived; is that right? 17 That is correct, your Honor. MR. OLEN: 18 THE COURT: Why don't counsel come up for a 19 minute. 20 (Side bar conference off the record.) 21 (Recess.) 22 THE COURT: Counsel, based on our conversation 23 at side bar a few minutes ago, I think we've agreed 24 we'll suspend the cross-examination of Mr. Caramadre 25 and take some of the witnesses who are waiting outside,

1 one or more out of order, right? 2 MR. OLEN: That's correct, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Call your witness. 4 MR. WATT: Dr. Greer, please. JAMES GREER, first having been duly sworn, 5 testified as follows: 6 7 THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell 8 your last name for the record. 9 THE WITNESS: Dr. James Greer, G-R-E-E-R. 10 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Dr. Greer. 11 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. 12 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Watt. 13 MR. WATT: Thank you, your Honor. 14 **DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT** 15 Q. Doctor, what is your occupation? 16 Α. I'm a psychiatrist. 17 And trained where? Q. 18 Α. At Tulane University. 19 Q. Any certifications? 20 Α. I'm certified in adult psychiatry since 1985. 21 Where have you practiced? Q. 22 Α. I first practiced on the faculty of Tulane 23 University, then in 1985 moved back to Rhode Island. 24 have since that time been employed at the Providence 25 Center. I also for 21 years have worked at the Rhode

- Island Department of Corrections as well as doingconsulting work in a variety of settings and teaching
- 3 at Brown University.
- 4 Q. Have you ever had the occasion to testify in court
- 5 within the confines of your specialty?
- 6 A. Yes, I have.
- 7 **Q**. How many times, approximately?
- 8 A. Total I would say perhaps 12 times.
- 9 Q. Over those 12 times, have you been qualified by
- 10 the Court as an expert?
- 11 A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Can you name the court or court systems?
- 13 A. I also testified many times in Family Court,
- 14 probably upward of 30 or 40 times, as well as in
- 15 Federal Court, in District Court and Family Court.
- 16 **Q**. And been qualified and accepted as an expert?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 **Q**. In psychiatry?
- 19 **A**. Yes.
- 20 Q. Have you had occasion in terms of your practice to
- 21 make the acquaintance of Joseph Caramadre?
- 22 A. Yes, I have.
- 23 Q. How did that come to pass?
- 24 A. I was requested to evaluate him by his attorney,
- 25 Mr. Olen. So I met with him, reviewed his records,

- which were provided me and then prepared a report and submitted it.
  - **Q**. Do you have a recollection of what records you reviewed?
- A. Yes. I reviewed letters and communications I
   believe from Dr. Zlotnick, his therapist; and also if I
   can refer to -- if I can refer to my notes.
  - **Q**. Do you have a memory, or do you have to refer?
- 9 A. Yeah. Dr. Linda Carpenter and Dr. Paul Malloy as
  10 well and Dr. Sarah Xavier.
- 11 **Q**. And then did you see Mr. Caramadre?
- 12 A. Yes, I did.

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- 13 Q. How many occasions?
- 14 A. Beg your pardon?
- 15 Q. How many occasions did you see him?
- 16 A. I saw him on one occasion.
- 17 **Q**. Where was that?
- A. That was my office on Eddy Street and met with him for a period of a little under two hours.
- Q. At the conclusion of that session, did you have occasion to see him again?
- A. Not until today.
- Q. Did you ask for any materials related to the history he gave you at that point in time?
- 25 A. No. All the materials I required were provided.

- Q. You have not had the benefit of being here this morning to hear his testimony in somewhat greater
- 3 detail?

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- A. That's correct.
- **Q**. Would that be of assistance to you.
- A. Certainly in terms of any further information thatmight help.
  - **Q**. Okay. At the conclusion of all of the research that you did, the interview that you had with him and based upon your training, at the conclusion of that, did you prepare a five-page report?
- 12 A. Yes, I did.
  - **Q**. Did you send that to Mr. Olen?
- 14 **A.** Yes.
  - Q. Okay. And did you form an opinion at the conclusion of that report as to whether or not Mr. Caramadre was of sufficient mental stability to have exercised executive function in terms of giving the plea to Judge Smith on November 19th?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- 21 Q. What was that conclusion on your part?
- A. Based on all the information available to me and my interview with him, that at that time he was not capable of making an informed decision.
- $\mathbf{Q}$ . What was it that caused him not to be able to

inform an intelligent decision on that date at that time?

- A. In addition to his chronic refractory depressive syndrome of over 25 years duration, he also was experiencing acute stress, not only because of the legal case that he was involved in, this case, but also because of his own wife's acute psychiatric illness. And he also reported to me that the advice of his attorneys at the time, that in order to not abandon his wife that he would -- it was in his best interest to make such a plea. He also attempted to reach out to his long-term psychotherapist for support, but she was out of the country and so he was unable to access his normal support system.
- **Q**. And in your conclusion, at least on page four of your report, you concluded that he was not capable of making an informed and considered decision of the magnitude of tending a guilty plea to this Court, correct?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. I ask you the magic language. Do you hold that opinion to a reasonable degree of psychiatric certainty?
- A. I do.
- MR. WATT: Judge, I believe it's been attached

already to Mr. Olen's memorandum, the first submitted 1 2 memorandum. I'm going to seek to introduce it as a 3 full exhibit, the doctor qualified as an expert to render that opinion and offer the doctor for 4 5 cross-examination. 6 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Is there any objection to admitting the report that was submitted by 7 8 Dr. Greer as an exhibit in this case? 9 MR. McADAMS: No, your Honor. THE COURT: We'll make this Defendant's Exhibit 10 11 Α. You may cross-examine him. 12 (Defendant's Exhibit A admitted in full.) 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS 14 Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Greer. 15 Α. Good afternoon. 16 My name is John McAdams. I'm an Assistant United Q. 17 States Attorney. I want to ask you a few questions. 18 First of all, you were retained by the 19 Defendant's attorney for the purposes of this 20 litigation; is that correct? 21 Α. That's correct. 22 Q. And Mr. Caramadre had never been a patient of 23 yours before? 24 Α. That's correct.

You did not see him on November 19, 2012?

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Q.

- 1 A. I had never met him before the day of my evaluation.
- 3 Q. And you've never seen him since other than today?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- Q. How much money are you being paid for your evaluation?
- 7 A. I'm going to bill for my time.
- 8 Q. Approximately how much money is that?
- 9 A. \$250 per hour.
- 10 **Q**. How many hours did you spend evaluating
- 11 Mr. Caramadre?
- 12 A. Approximately between review of records, report
- preparation and interviewing him, approximately six
- 14 hours.
- 15 Q. So you testified about the record you reviewed?
- 16 **A**. Yes.
- 17 **Q**. Those were provided to you by the Defendant's
- 18 attorney?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And your opinion is based in part on your review
- of Mr. Caramadre's medical history?
- 22 A. Definitely.
- 23 **Q**. And you noted in your affidavit that at no point
- in his history nor in your exam was there any evidence
- of psychosis or mania?

- 1 A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. You also note in your affidavit that your
- 3 evaluation was based in part on the statement
- 4 Mr. Caramadre made to you; is that correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. For purposes of your evaluation, you take what he
- 7 tells you as true; is that right?
- 8 A. I have to weigh it. I would not say that I would
- 9 automatically take anything anyone tells me in an
- 10 evaluation as true. I have to exercise judgment in
- 11 terms of assessing as best I can the truthfulness of
- 12 what they're saying.
- 13 Q. So for purposes of your opinion here with respect
- 14 to Mr. Caramadre, did you take his representations to
- 15 you to be true?
- 16 A. Yes, I did.
- 17 **Q**. Okay. And if some of those statements it turns
- out were not true, could that affect your opinion?
- 19 A. It could.
- $\mathbf{Q}$ . So for example, in your affidavit it says that
- 21 Mr. Caramadre claimed to you that his attorneys
- 22 pressured him to plead guilty, right?
- 23 A. Yes. That's right.
- 24 Q. Now, if it turned out that that were not true,
- 25 could that affect your opinion?

- 1 A. It certainly might.
- 2 | Q. Now -- you don't know whether it's true or not?
- 3 A. I only know the history that I received from
- 4 Mr. Caramadre.
- 5 **Q**. Right. And so if his attorneys actually had not
- 6 pressured him to plead guilty, then that might very
- 7 well affect your opinion?
- 8 A. It could, yes.
- 9 **Q**. I notice also in your affidavit that Mr. Caramadre
- 10 told you that he begrudgingly went before the judge and
- 11 accepted the deal. That's a quote you put in your
- 12 report?
- 13 A. That's right.
- 14 Q. That's a quote you put in from what he told you?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. Did he provide you with a copy of any of the
- 17 documents that he executed in connection with his plea
- 18 agreement?
- 19 A. He did not.
- 20 Q. You didn't see a copy of the plea agreement?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. Or the statement of facts that he signed?
- 23 A. No, I did not.
- 24 Q. He didn't give you a copy of the questions and
- answers that the judge asked him at the time that he

pled -- entered his guilty plea? 1 2 No, he didn't provide me with that. 3 MR. McADAMS: Thank you. I have no further 4 questions. THE COURT: Any redirect? 5 6 MR. WATT: No redirect, Judge, please. THE COURT: I have a couple of questions, 7 8 Dr. Greer. 9 First of all, you indicated Mr. Caramadre told 10 you his attorneys pressured him to accept the plea. Dο 11 you remember specifically what he said about that? 12 THE WITNESS: I do, your Honor. I recall that 13 he told me in particular that they -- his attorneys had 14 asked him to think about who would care for his wife if 15 he were to go to trial and not be successful and then 16 not be available to support her for a very long time. 17 That was one of the specific concerns that he had. 18 told me he experienced a great deal of guilt about 19 that. 20 THE COURT: Anything else you remember about how 21 he described the pressure? 22 THE WITNESS: Just that it was in his best 23 interest to do so. 24 THE COURT: Now, this conclusion you have that

he was not capable of making an informed decision to

plead at the time, I wonder how much information were you given with respect to the back and forth that Mr. Caramadre had with his attorneys about whether to plead guilty or not plead guilty. Did you get a lot of history of that discussion or just the --

THE WITNESS: In the discussion with Mr. Caramadre, I did, yes. And the main thrust of it was just that. He told me that they had encouraged him to accept the plea so that he would be able to not be unavailable for potentially a very lengthy period of time for his wife, who was at the time acutely -- experiencing acute depressive symptoms and was not doing well at all.

THE COURT: What I'm wondering is, did he tell you about discussions he had with his attorneys earlier in time where he essentially prohibited them from having negotiations with the Government about a plea?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he told me that up until the time when this occurred, when his wife became acutely ill, that he had been persistent in his refusal to consider making a plea, but that at that particular time, when the actual trial began, which I believe was just a few days, and with the -- he told me that he somewhat suddenly made the decision to reverse what had been his longstanding and I guess persistent refusal to

consider such a thing.

THE COURT: So besides the situation with his wife, did he describe to you anything else about -- anything else that was causing him to come to that conclusion, anything about the trial?

THE WITNESS: No. He didn't say that there was anything happening in the trial that made him feel at this point he should change his mind about it. It was specifically the concern about his wife, that his wife was acutely ill at the time and that he was not going to be able to provide support to her, emotional or otherwise, if he were going to be -- if he were convicted and then serve a long sentence.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, earlier today, you weren't here, you couldn't hear the testimony of Mr. Caramadre, but he said in his examination, I'm going to paraphrase this, that in discussions that he had with his attorneys or his attorneys had with the Government and his responses to his attorneys, his attorneys told him that the Government would be happy with a plea agreement that had a sentencing range of two to five years and that he told his attorneys that that was unacceptable because it would send the wrong signal to me, the judge, and that he wanted to preserve his ability to ask for no time or a non-incarcerative

sentence and that then resulted in the discussions which resulted in the plea on Monday.

So would knowing about that back and forth that occurred between Mr. Caramadre and his attorneys in terms of, you know, what instructions he was giving them or guidance, if you will, would that have any bearing at all on your analysis of his ability to make a knowing and voluntary decision here about whether to plead guilty?

THE WITNESS: When I spoke with him, he told me that he would not accept a plea even if it did not involve jail time because his belief that he was not guilty but also because he didn't want to not just send a message to the Court but also to his family and that he told me he was adamant that whether or not he was offered an opportunity to even not do time that he would not accept such a plea.

THE COURT: Okay. But that particular dialogue that I just mentioned, that wasn't something that came up in the context of your discussions with him about what occurred at the time; is that right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, in terms of at the time, he did not say that -- he didn't provide any information about discussions about length of sentence in terms of whether or not there was the potential to not serve any

jail time or anything like that, but simply that he at the time felt guilty about leaving his wife alone and unsupported and thus reached that decision.

THE COURT: Well, I guess the question that I'm grappling with in this proceeding is the difference between someone who makes a decision that they later come to regret, someone who has buyer's remorse, so to speak, and someone who makes a decision that they are not competent, that they make it in a state of mental incompetence or some type of cognitive deficiency that prohibits them from thinking clearly enough to make that decision, an important decision, knowing and voluntary and intelligent. And there's a big difference between a decision you make knowingly and you later come to regret and a decision you don't comprehend or don't understand or you make in distress that can't be considered knowing or voluntary.

Is that a distinction that you considered in the context of examining Mr. Caramadre?

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is. I considered the difference between his having made a choice which he later regretted as opposed to being in an acute state of distress. And certainly while obviously all of this was reported to me in retrospect, there was evidence in reports from others that in fact there were multiple,

1 very severe and extraordinary stressors going on, obviously the stress of the case but also the stress of 2 3 his wife's acute illness and then the lack of 4 availability of the normal support system that he had, 5 his psychotherapist who was not available to him. THE COURT: 6 Okay. Very good. I don't have anything further. 7 8 Do either of you have any follow-up on my 9 questions? 10 MR. WATT: No follow-up on the Court's 11 questions, Judge. 12 Judge, one question, your Honor. MR. McADAMS: 13 THE COURT: Go ahead. 14 EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS 15 Q. Dr. Greer, you just mentioned that Mr. Caramadre 16 said that his treating psychotherapist was out of town? 17 Α. Yes. And he wasn't able to reach her? 18 Q. 19 Α. Yes. 20 Did he tell you what other resources in his Q. 21 support network might have been available to him that 22 he relied on? 23 No. We didn't talk about that. 24 Did he talk about meeting with his priest over the 25 weekend?

situation.

- A. I know he told me that he had met with his priest to discuss it, but I don't specifically recall talking
- about meeting with his priest over the weekend.
- **Q**. Did he talk about meeting with his family members at all?
- A. I don't recall. I remember him saying that he had met with his wife and was very distressed about her
- **Q**. Would it have affected your opinion if perhaps he had available to him and in fact met with his priest who served as a counselor and advisor to him?
- A. There's no question, I know his religious background and that he describes himself as a very devout man, and certainly I think an opportunity to speak with his priest would have been a support. But I think his primary support, again, not to prioritize a psychotherapist over the clergy, would be the person that he had been working with very specifically around these issues in a professional setting.
- **Q**. Did he tell you whether he made any attempts to find her back-up person or contact 911 or any other steps like that?
- A. No. Again, if there were a back-up person available or for that matter a 911 person, neither of whom would have had the history with him of providing

1 support and helping him with decision making, I 2 wouldn't think that would be a very useful 3 intervention. 4 MR. McADAMS: No more questions. THE COURT: Thank you. 5 6 Okay. Dr. Greer, thank you very much. Is there another witness that you'd like to take 7 8 out of order? 9 MR. WATT: Judge, Dr. Zlotnick is here. 10 CARON ZLOTNICK, first having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 11 12 THE CLERK: Please state your name and spell 13 your last name for the record. 14 THE WITNESS: Caron Zlotnick, Z-L-O-T-N-I-C-K. 15 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Dr. Zlotnick. 16 You may inquire, Mr. Watt. 17 MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge. Thank you very 18 much. 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT 20 Q. Dr. Zlotnick, where were you trained? 21 I was trained at the University of Witwatersrand Α. 22 in Johannesburg. I received my master's there. 23 the University of Rhode Island I received my Ph.D., and 24 then I did my internship and post-doctoral training at 25 Brown University.

- 1 Q. And when was that, that last training at Brown
- 2 University?
- 3 A. It was 1996.
- Q. Okay. And since that time, have you practiced any particular profession?
- A. Well, I have practiced as a clinical psychologist
   and as an academic at Brown University.
  - Q. And do you have any licenses?
- 9 A. I have a license.
- 10 Q. What license?
- 11 A. A license to practice clinical psychology.
- 12 **Q**. Okay. And have you ever testified in court
- 13 before?

- 14 A. No, I have never.
- 15 **Q**. So you've never been qualified as an expert before: is that correct?
- 17 A. No, I have never.
- 18 **Q**. Okay. Let me ask you this, Doctor. Did you have 19 an occasion to come into contact with Joseph Caramadre?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. And what were the circumstances surrounding that first contact?
- A. He was referred to me by Dr. Carpenter, and I saw him and have been seeing him as a patient for psychotherapy.

- 1 Q. And where was that?
- 2 A. At Butler Hospital.

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- Q. And when did you start, if you started treatment of Mr. Caramadre?
  - **A.** I believe it was towards the end of '09.
- Q. And at the end of '09 to the present time, has he been a continual patient of yours?
  - A. He has been a patient of mine and he has seen me approximately once a week for psychotherapy.
  - Q. And where have those sessions taken place?
- 11 A. They have taken place in a room at Butler
  12 Hospital.
  - Q. Have you prescribed any particular medications for him during that time?
    - A. No. I'm a clinical psychologist.
    - **Q**. Have you prescribed any particular types of interventions for him that are not medicine?
    - **A.** Psychotherapy.
      - **Q**. Are you aware of any other treatment providers that have provided him with any other kinds of treatment during the course of your psychotherapy?
      - A. There was Dr. Linda Carpenter who gave him cranial magnetic stimulation. He had been seeing Dr. Tim Whalen, and he continued to see him and then he went -- Dr. Whalen closed his practice. He saw Sarah

1 X-A-V-I-E-R.

- Q. And were you in possession of all of thosetreatment providers' records as it relates to
- 4 Mr. Caramadre?
- 5 A. I spoke to -- I was obviously coordinating with
- 6 Dr. Carpenter, and I believe I spoke to Dr. Whalen and
- 7 I have spoken to Sarah Xavier, or however you pronounce
- 8 the name.
- 9 Q. Are you aware in terms of your treatment of
- 10 Mr. Caramadre that he was pending a trial situation in
- 11 this court?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. And did you treat him right up until the trial?
- 14 A. Well, up until I left for South Africa.
- 15 Q. And when did you leave for South Africa?
- 16 A. It was, I believe, the 17th of November, that week
- 17 just before Thanksgiving.
- 18 **Q**. And you didn't see him that week on Thursday?
- 19 A. I don't believe I did. No. Not on the day I
- 20 left.
- 21 Q. Was there any alternative plan for that missed
- 22 meeting set up by you prior to the time that you
- 23 departed for South Africa?
- 24 A. No. I knew that he was being seen by others.

- A. No. No. I was away.
- Q. So it was a couple of weeks after you left that you came back and he saw you again; is that correct?
  - A. I believe he saw me on my return.
  - Q. And has seen you consistently since that time?
- 6 A. Right.

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Q. And you have submitted --

MR. WATT: And Judge, it's in the submission of Mr. Olen in the first memorandum and I'd ask that the letter of February 21st, 2013, be admitted as an exhibit, Exhibit B for the Defendants.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. McADAMS: No objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: The statement or affidavit will be admitted in full as Exhibit B. Go ahead.

MR. WATT: Thank you, Judge.

(Defendant's Exhibit B admitted in full.)

- Q. In that letter, Doctor, provided to my brother,
- 19 Mr. Olen, you indicated that you heard that
- 20 Mr. Caramadre had pled guilty when you returned; is that correct?
  - A. Well, I saw it on the Internet when I was in South
    Africa.
    - **Q**. What was your immediate reaction to finding out that he pled guilty?

Α. Shocked. 1 Why were you shocked? 2 Q. 3 Α. Because up until then he had been steadfast in saying that he would never plead guilty. 4 5 Ever indicate anything to the contrary from 2009 Q. right through November of 2012? 6 Α. Never. 7 8 MR. WATT: Judge, I have no further questions. 9 THE COURT: Mr. McAdams. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Zlotnick. My name is John 11 12 I'm an Assistant United States Attorney. 13 So when did you begin treating Mr. Caramadre? 14 Α. I believe it was towards the end of '09. 15 Q. And how often would you treat him? 16 Α. Approximately once every week. Once a week. 17 Q. So weekly throughout the entire period? 18 Α. Roughly on and off. 19 Q. And in that entire period of time when you had 20 been treating him, he had never told you that he had 21 committed any of the crimes that he had been accused 22 of? 23 Α. Never.

So when he pled guilty, you were shocked by that

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Q.

fact?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Your surprise -- you don't actually know whether
- 3 he's guilty or not, correct?
- 4 A. No. I'm a psychologist.
- Q. You have no idea whether he actually did what he
- 6 was accused of doing?
- 7 **A.** No.
- 8 **Q**. And you were in South Africa on November 19th,
- 9 which was the day that he pled guilty?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Now, you left for your trip on November 17th; is
- 12 that right?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Are you aware that the trial started on November
- 15 13th?
- 16 **A**. Yes.
- 17 Q. Did Mr. Caramadre attempt to reach out to you on
- 18 November 13th?
- 19 **A**. No.
- 20 **Q**. 14th?
- 21 A. No. I don't recall.
- 22 **Q.** What about November 15th?
- 23 A. No. I don't think so.
- 24 Q. And do you know if he reached out to you on
- November 16th?

- 1 **A**. No.
- Q. Do you have any types of procedures when you're unavailable if a patient has an emergency or really needs to see somebody, do you have any type of backup or colleagues?
- A. Well, he was being seen by a psychiatrist who wasthe backup.
  - Q. That would be Dr. Xavier?
  - **A**. Xavier, yep.
- 10 **Q**. And do you know whether he attempted to contact
- 11 Dr. Xavier?

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- 12 A. No, I do not know.
- 13 **Q**. To your knowledge, he did not attempt to contact her?
- 15 A. I do not know. I can't recall.
- 16 **Q**. I'm sorry?
- 17 A. I say I can't recall if he did or he didn't.
  - **Q**. So you just don't know one way or the other?
- 19 A. I think not, but I can't remember.
- Q. Now, your affidavit that was admitted as Defense
  Exhibit B essentially doesn't express any opinion as to
  his mental state on November 19th; is that correct?
- A. Well, other than the fact that he's been suffering from chronic depression.
- Q. Which was something that he had been suffering

- 1 from for a long period of time, correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And you have no reason or knowledge that it
- 4 actually changed during the period when you were out of
- 5 the country and didn't see him?
- 6 A. Well, I had no knowledge at the time.
- 7 Q. So any knowledge that you have is based on what he
- 8 told you later?
- 9 **A.** Yes.
- 10 Q. Okay. Now, you submitted a second affidavit; is
- 11 that correct?
- 12 **A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. Okay. And what were the circumstances surrounding
- 14 the creation of that second affidavit?
- 15 A. To be more specific.
- 16 Q. Why did you write another affidavit?
- 17 **A**. Pardon?
- 18 Q. Why did you write another affidavit?
- 19 A. Because it seemed I needed to be more specific
- 20 around how his depression might be related to his state
- 21 of mind that led him to plead guilty.
- $\mathbf{Q}$ . Who told you that?
- 23 A. It was either Joe or his lawyer. I can't recall.
- 24 Q. They came to you in the first instance to write
- 25 the first affidavit, correct?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. What was the purpose of that first affidavit?
- A. Well, he needed someone to attest to what hismental status might have been during that period.
  - **Q**. And you opined that you were out of the country and surprised when he pled guilty?
  - A. Yes.
  - **Q**. And he came back to you some weeks later and said we need you to have another opinion that's more specific as to how his depression could affect his mental state?
  - A. Right.
    - MR. McADAMS: Thank you. I have no other questions.

THE COURT: Any redirect?

MR. WATT: Yes, Judge.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WATT

- **Q**. Dr. Zlotnick, when you rendered that second affidavit, so-called, you did not have access to any information about the proceedings in the trial prior to the time you left for South Africa; is that correct?
- A. I'm not sure what you're asking.
- **Q**. At the time that you wrote the second statement, you didn't have any information regarding the proceedings in the trial up to the point in time that

you left for South Africa? 1 2 Α. Other than that Joe had pleaded guilty. 3 Q. And your second statement talked in terms of at 4 least your opinion that it was possible, possibilities; 5 is that right? Α. 6 Yes. 7 Okay. You didn't have access to trial transcripts Q. 8 or anything else relating to the trial itself; is that 9 right, Doctor? 10 Α. That's correct. 11 MR. WATT: Judge, I have no further questions. 12 THE COURT: Is the second affidavit an exhibit? 13 MR. WATT: Judge, I would move it as Exhibit E if there's no objection. C, I guess, Judge. 14 15 MR. McADAMS: I have no objection, your Honor. 16 It was filed with Mr. Olen's supplemental memorandum 17 last night, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Oh, I see. Okay. 19 MR. WATT: The Court hadn't seen it as of this 20 morning, Judge. 21 THE COURT: All right. Let's put that in. 22 That's exhibit --MR. WATT: C, I think, Judge. 23 24 THE COURT: It will be C, but it's attached to

this document as what? I guess it's Exhibit A to the

1 memorandum, right? 2 MR. WATT: Please, Judge. 3 THE COURT: All right. We'll make that Exhibit С. 4 5 (Defendant's Exhibit C admitted in full.) THE COURT: Let me just ask you a couple of 6 7 questions. 8 And you may not have answers to these questions, 9 but you're familiar with -- you're very familiar with 10 Mr. Caramadre because you were his treating 11 psychotherapist and you're familiar with all of his 12 medications and so forth. And is there anything 13 about -- putting aside what's been described as the 14 acute stress of that weekend and the condition of his 15 wife and his concerns over that for a moment, just 16 putting that aside for a moment, was there anything in 17 your view about the medications that he was taking and 18 the dosages and so forth that would give you any 19 concern about his competence, his ability to understand 20 the trial and the proceedings that he was engaged in 21 based on your very knowledgeable opinion, you were 22 seeing him once a week. 23 THE WITNESS: I'm a psychologist so it's very 24 difficult for me to provide an opinion around his

medication regime because that is not part of my

training.

THE COURT: I understand. I'm asking you what's really a fairly common-sense kind of question. You were treating him once a week. You know that he was taking a number of medications. I understand you're not a medical doctor. I'm not asking you to opine about whether the medications were correct or the dosages were correct or anything like that.

I'm just asking you based on your ongoing relationship with him in the time leading up to the trial, did you have any concerns about his competence and his ability to understand the proceeding that he was engaged in? Just generally speaking, did he seem like he was awake and aware and understanding of the predicament of the charges against him and the trial and so forth, or did he seem out of it, incompetent? That's what I'm asking you.

THE WITNESS: While I saw Joe, he was able to focus in therapy and understand what was going on in therapy. I was aware that there was work-related impairment, but I wasn't present during that time; but given that he does suffer from depression and one of the sort of symptoms of depression is diminished ability to think clearly and indecisiveness, I can say that it's possible due to tremendous stress that he

1 might have not been able to -- he was compromised in 2 those areas. 3 THE COURT: Okay. But his functionality, again, 4 putting aside the stress of that weekend, if you will, 5 and his wife's condition, just putting that aside for a 6 minute, his functionality was appropriate for someone 7 who was suffering from severe depression and being 8 treated appropriately for it. Would you agree with 9 that? 10 THE WITNESS: During the time I saw him, yes. 11 THE COURT: I'm not trying to put words in your 12 mouth but --13 THE WITNESS: No, I understand. Yes. 14 THE COURT: I just want to make sure that you 15 didn't see anything that caused red flags to go up for 16 you about his general state of understanding and 17 competence leading up to that point. It was common, 18 typical for someone with his conditions who you would 19 be treating? 20 THE WITNESS: Correct. 21 THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. Very good. 22 So I don't have any -- either of you have any 23 follow-up questions? 24 MR. WATT: Judge, not on the Court's questions,

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no.

1 MR. McADAMS: No, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: All right. Then your testimony is 3 complete. You may step down. Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. What's next? Is there another witness out of order or should we return to 6 7 Mr. Caramadre? 8 MR. OLEN: I think we can return to 9 Mr. Caramadre, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Let's do that. 11 Mr. Caramadre, would you please take the stand. 12 JOSEPH CARAMADRE, Resumes stand. 13 CONTINUATION OF CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McADAMS 14 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. McAdams. 15 MR. McADAMS: Thank you, your Honor. 16 Q. Hello, again, Mr. Caramadre. 17 Α. Hello. 18 When we left off, we were discussing the use of 19 Mr. Radhakrishnan to invest money that was your money. 20 Do you recall that? 21 Α. Yes. 22 And do you agree that you gave money to 23 Mr. Radhakrishnan that was your money and permitted him 24 to invest it? 25 A. Yes, I did.

- **Q**. And in so doing, he invested in a number of variable annuities?
  - A. Yes, he did.

- **Q**. And among those variable annuities was a variable annuity at Midland National Life Insurance Company?
- A. That was one of three, yes.
- MR. McADAMS: I'll mark Government Exhibit

  Number 8, the Midland annuity and a series of checks
  that was a part of that transaction.

THE COURT: Any objection to Number 8?

MR. WATT: Judge, same objection as before. I understand the Court is going to allow it to continue.

THE COURT: Right. So I'll overrule the objection. You may continue. Eight will be full.

(Government Exhibit 8 admitted in full.)

- **Q**. So this is the application for the annuity, and it names Mr. Radhakrishnan as the owner and Denise Egan as the annuitant?
- A. That's what it says, yes.
- **Q**. Ms. Egan was a person who responded to the ad you had placed in the Catholic newspaper?
  - A. Yes. We also knew her attorney and so that we had a closer relationship with Ms. Egan.
  - **Q**. Who was her attorney?
- 25 A. Her attorney was Ben Paster of Paster and

- Harpootian, who has the office space next to ours. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Egan's husband called up Ben to
- 3 ask him to come to one of the meetings regarding this.
  - **Q.** And did you know Ms. Egan personally?
- A. I got to know her. She came to my office at leastonce, possibly twice. Her husband came twice.
- Q. That was as a result of your interaction with her in connection with this investment?
  - A. Yes.

- 10 **Q**. And did Raymour know her personally?
- A. Yes. Raymour sat in at a meeting with us, and we gave Mrs. Egan two checks of \$5,000.
- 13 Q. That's when Raymour met her?
- 14 A. That's when Raymour met her, yes.
- Q. And in this annuity application, he describes her as his friend; is that correct?
- 17 A. That's how he describes her, yes.
- Q. This annuity application, which was dated on December 1st, 2007, was invested with your money,
- 20 correct?
- A. I assume so. I'm not really sure of the actual policy. I mean, you're showing me an application.
- 23 **Q**. Okay.
- 24 A. I assume that if it's \$800,000, it's my money.
- Q. Right. You gave Raymour \$20,000 to send in with

- 1 the application, correct?
- 2 A. That's correct.
- 3 Q. That's a check from your office to
- 4 Mr. Radhakrishnan for \$20,000?
- 5 **A**. Yes.
  - **Q**. For an annuity for Midland?
- 7 **A.** Yes.

- **Q.** And Mr. Radhakrishnan then with the application sent in that \$20,000 to Midland?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 **Q**. And then a few weeks later, you gave Raymour a check for \$780,000, correct?
- 13 A. Yes. About two months, I think.
- 14 **Q.** Right. About two months from the original date of the application?
- 16 **A**. Yes.
- 17 Q. And then after that check cleared
- Mr. Radhakrishnan's bank account, he sent a check for \$780,000 to Midland?
- 20 A. That's correct.
- Q. And you understood that in order to purchase an annuity that the company that's going to issue that annuity needs to do a thing called a suitability review. Are you familiar with that?
- 25 A. No. The broker/dealer has to do a suitability

1 review, not the company that issues the annuity.

- Q. The broker/dealer. I stand corrected. The broker/dealer is the one who must issue a suitability review, correct?
  - A. The broker/dealer's responsibility is to ensure that the investment is not injurious to the investor.
  - Q. They have a number of requirements, do they not?
  - A. That's the suitability requirement.
- Q. They're required to know their customers; is that right?
- 11 **A**. Yes.

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- Q. And they're required to, for example, comply with anti-money laundering provisions?
- 14 **A**. Yes. Yes.
  - Q. Various provisions of the Patriot Act and things like that?
    - A. Yes, they have to do that.
      - Q. And you understand that if a person wants to purchase an annuity for a million dollars or for \$800,000 as in this case, that a broker/dealer must do a suitability review for the customer and make sure that that investment is suitable for that person?
    - A. The broker/dealer's commitment is only to make a suitability on the initial deposit because these are open-ended unilateral contracts in which

- 1 Mr. Radhakrishnan could have put in significantly more
- 2 money than the 20,000 and the broker/dealer has no say
- 3 or can pass no judgment after the annuity is issued by
- 4 the issuer.
- **Q.** But to do the initial annuity, they have to do the
- 6 suitability review, correct?
  - A. They have to complete a suitability form.
- 8 Q. And in this case, the suitability form was for
- 9 Raymour?

- 10 A. I presume so.
- 11 Q. You would have presume so in order to get this
- 12 annuity purchased, right?
- 13 A. I would assume that he'd be filling out some
- 14 forms, yes.
- 15  $\mathbf{Q}$ . In this annuity, he lists his employer as a
- 16 company called Network Display Systems. Do you see
- 17 that?
- 18 A. I see that he lists that, yes.
- 19 Q. And you're aware that Network Display Systems was
- 20 not a functioning company, correct?
- 21 A. I'm aware now, yes.
- 22 Q. And it indicates that it's in fact a digital
- 23 signage business based in Providence?
- 24 A. Okay.
- $\mathbf{Q}$ . And that he has annual income for 250,000 plus; is

- 1 that correct?
- 2 A. That's what the form indicates.
- 3 Q. And it indicates that he has investment assets of
- 4 \$1 million?
- 5 A. That's what it says, yes.
- 6 Q. And you knew Raymour at this point in time,
- 7 correct?
- 8 A. I knew him, yes. He worked for me.
- 9 **Q**. You knew then that he did not have a million dollars in assets.
- 11 A. I'm not sure, but I presumed he did not.
- 12 Q. Other than the money that you had given him?
- A. Well, I can't speak to what wealth Raymour may
- have had through his family, but I presume he did not
- have a million dollars because I was investing my
- money.
- 17 Q. He was investing money that you gave him?
- 18 **A**. Yes.
- Q. Now, after Mrs. Egan passed away, Raymour filed a death claim, correct?
- 21 A. Yes, I presume so.
- 22 **Q**. He indicated here that he was a family friend of
- 23 Mrs. Egan?
- 24 A. Yes. Would you like an explanation as to why he
- 25 put that?

You already gave us an explanation, but your 1 Q. 2 attorney can certainly ask you about it on redirect. 3 After that death claim was filed, Midland sent Mr. Radhakrishnan a check for \$883,743.72 right. 4 5 Α. That seems correct, yes. 6 Q. And that check is dated February 4th, 2009? 7 Α. That's what it says. 8 Q. And on February 10th of 2009, Mr. Radhakrishnan

- A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, you read the indictment in this case, right?

sent you a check in the exact same amount to the penny,

13 A. Yes.

correct?

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- **Q**. All right. And you were aware that the series of checks and transactions that we just described actually constituted a very specific count in the indictment, right?
- A. Yes. The money laundering count.
- **Q**. And it described those series of transactions, that you invested money in Mr. Radhakrishnan's name, sent him a series of checks, he sent those checks to Midland National, obtained a death claim, received the benefits and sent the money back to you, correct?
- A. Those steps are all correct, but I have issue with whether it's money laundering or not.

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Now, we were talking earlier about Midland

National, but the statement of the facts actually

describes a number of instances that you made

misrepresentations that you currently disagree with.

But you also made misrepresentations to Jefferson

National, isn't that right?

A. I don't agree with it. I don't know what you're

asking.

Q. We talked before about how it came to be that you

10 met Mrs. Ianiero, that Mr. Maggiacomo you thought gave

her money to purchase an annuity, and apparently there

was some foul up and you had to go out and beg for your

law license, to get it back, do you remember that?

A. Yes. Because I was very concerned that

Mrs. Ianiero was misled and I wanted her to reaffirm

whether she wanted to do this because I was worried.

It was an error.

Q. You had testified that you would never want her

signature forged on an application?

A. That's correct. If I know about it, yes.

**Q**. If you know about it. And you would take steps to

prevent any other companies from using her forged

signature, right?

A. Well, I had her re-sign a whole bunch of forms for

25 me.

1 Q. For what?

- A. For annuities or bonds now that I was supervising them.
  - Q. And you also paid her money, correct?
  - A. I paid her a lot of money, yes.

MR. McADAMS: I'm going to mark this as

Government Exhibit 9. This is a letter from

Mr. Caramadre that was sent to a broker/dealer Lifemark
regarding this Jefferson National policy and his
relationship with Mrs. Ianiero.

MR. WATT: Objection, Judge.

THE COURT: The objection is noted and overruled. This is exhibit what?

MR. McADAMS: Government's 9.

THE COURT: Nine? All right.

(Government Exhibit 9 admitted in full.)

- **Q**. Now, this was after you had learned about that whole situation with Midland and Ms. Ianiero and they sent you back this \$2.5 million.
- A. Okay.
- Q. You wrote on your law office letterhead, Joseph A Caramadre, Esquire, "To whom it may concern: With regard to the application of and the subsequent issuance of the above-referenced variable annuity contract, I hereby acknowledge the following." You

state that: "I am the attorney representing Duckworth Clancy, LLC, policyowner, and Mrs. Lily Ianiero, policy

In fact, you were not the attorney for Mrs. Ianiero; is that correct?

A. No, I believe I was.

annuitant."

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- Q. Did you have a retainer with her?
- A. I don't need a retainer. She's a very nice old lady who needed help, and she called me for many different legal questions as we got to be good friends.
- 11 Q. You did legal work for Mrs. Ianiero?
  - A. I gave her legal advice, yes.
- 13 Q. On what matters?
- A. On how she has to manage her children, her estate and problems she had with her daughter.
  - **Q**. Now, you wrote in the next paragraph that neither the policy annuitant and/or the policyowner received any form of compensation from the registered representative, Edward L. Maggiacomo, Jr., right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Didn't you testify earlier that you gave him \$4,000 to give to her?
- A. I testified that for the Midland National he was given \$4,000.
- 25 Q. Not for this. This is Jefferson National.

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this --

- Q. Because the money was coming from you?

- A. No, not for Jefferson National because I dealt with Mrs. Ianiero myself from then on, and we developed
- a very good friendship over time. And we'd send her money from time to time just because she needed it.
- Q. So you gave her \$9500 to be an annuitant in
- A. No. I gave her \$9500 to open up a bond account and consider other annuities as well.
- **Q**. So you gave her \$9500 to open up a bond account, but you didn't give her any money to serve as an annuitant?
- A. No. I probably did give her money to serve as an annuitant. However, as it relates just to National, Edward Maggiacomo didn't give her any money and I don't believe anyone else did. We played by the rules that were set. There were some companies that we would pay people for their signatures and then ask them will you sign another one, we're not going to pay you for this one but we'll pay you a lot for this other one.
- **Q**. And the next paragraph says, "The annuitant did not receive any form of compensation from the policyowner, Duckworth Clancy, or any of its members, managers, shareholders, officers or employees."
- A. That's a hundred percent correct.

1 **A.** Yes.

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- 2 Q. So you didn't put in the letter, I'm giving
- 3 Mrs. Ianiero the money?
  - A. I didn't have to put it.
- Q. You didn't do that in any way as misleading to Jefferson National?
  - A. No. Because Jefferson National, who, by the way, completely settled with our office on any issues they had, we reached a full settlement, was only wanted to be concerned about if the policyowner or if the registered representative had given her money.
    - Q. And another entity that was concerned about whether the registered representative was paying was the broker/dealer for Mr. Maggiacomo, Lifemark, correct?
  - A. They seemed to have some concern.
- 17 **Q**. They were worried about Mr. Maggiacomo or you paying people to serve as annuitants, correct?
  - A. Well, they have no standing to worry about me.
- Q. Right. But they have standing to worry about
  Mr. Maggiacomo?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- Q. And they can't issue annuities if the annuitants are being paid, correct?
- 25 A. No. They decide which annuities they will take.

- They must deal with their registered representative,

  Edward Maggiacomo.
  - **Q**. And they wanted assurances that the annuitants were not being paid?
  - A. From Edward Maggiacomo, yes.

- **Q**. So you wrote this letter and had Ed Maggiacomo give a copy of it to Lifemark so that they would be assured that the annuitants were not being paid?
- A. From Ed Maggiacomo or the policyowner.
- **Q**. Did you put anywhere in the letter that it's not Ed Maggiacomo who is paying them, but it's me, Joe Caramadre?
- A. No. I also didn't put in any other irrelevant information.
- **Q**. You were not the attorney for Sheila Battey, were you?
- A. I became a friend of Sheila Battey, and she may have called me for some legal advice regarding her husband, but we developed a personal relationship.
- Q. Isn't a fact Mr. Caramadre, that you gave Mr. and Mrs. Battey \$5,000 to serve as an annuitant and you told Mr. Battey that he would receive additional funds upon the death of Mrs. Battey, and that was the relationship you had with the Batteys?
- A. That is not correct. Sheila Battey did not answer

an ad. There was no ad at the time in 2006. She was referred to me by a friend of the office as someone who was very concerned about getting her husband some money because she was dying of cancer. So I gave her \$5,000, and then at some other point I believe we gave them a little bit more money, but there was no contract after death because we wouldn't know if we would make any money.

- Q. You never served as her attorney, correct?
- A. I may have given her legal advice. I didn't say it was retained as her attorney.

MR. McADAMS: Government Exhibit's Number 10, which is another letter I'd like to move into evidence.

MR. WATT: Same objection, Judge, please.

THE COURT: The objection is noted and overruled.

(Government Exhibit 10 admitted in full.)

Q. This is another letter that you wrote off your law office letterhead, and you wrote, With regard to the application and subsequent issuance of the above-referenced variable annuity with Jefferson National and Sheila Battey as the annuitant, that you are the attorney representing Agostini Construction Company, the policyowner, and Mrs. Sheila Battey, the policy annuitant.

You were not an attorney representing her?

- A. I may have been, because I called her. Jefferson National sent out private investigators to harass the Agostini Constructions and the Sheila Batteys. And when she called me, she asked me would I please represent her to get the insurance company people out of her hair.
- **Q**. She called you and asked you to represent her as an attorney?
- A. She said, Can you get them out of my way. And I said --
- **Q**. If the Government calls her husband, her widower, Greg Battey, Is his testimony going to be consistent with that?
- A. I don't know what Greg Battey's testimony --
- Q. It's going to be contrary to that, isn't it?
  - A. I don't know what he'd testify to. I could show you a letter that Mrs. Battey wrote me to thank me for all the work I did for her.
  - **Q.** I'm sure you can. Look at the bottom paragraph of this letter. It says, "Please direct any further communications regarding Agostini Construction Company, policyowner, or Mrs. Sheila Battey, annuitant, to my office."
- A. That's correct.

- Q. And that's the same language that you wrote on Exhibit 9 with respect to Mrs. Ianiero, right?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. As an attorney, you understand what it means when you tell somebody that you represent them, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What does it mean?
  - A. It means that they require representation and protection from whatever their issue is.
  - **Q.** And it prevents the audience from contacting Mrs. Battey and/or Mrs. Ianiero directly without going through you, correct?
  - **A.** Well, they already had contacted both these people.
    - **Q**. They had contacted Mrs. -- Midland National had contacted Mrs. Ianiero?
    - A. No. No. Jefferson National had also gone and contacted Mrs. Battyand Mrs. Ianiero, and they did not want to be pestered by insurance companies.
    - Q. Mrs. Ianiero had been contacted by Midland and Midland learned that she had no idea who you were and you didn't want that mistake to happen again so you sent a letter to the next company down the line, Jefferson National, claiming an attorney-client relationship to prevent them from reaching out and

speaking to Mrs. Ianiero and Mrs. Battey, isn't that right?

- A. By the way, it was done at the insistence of all the parties involved here, and there was no follow-up from Jefferson National except for an accorded satisfaction on these particular annuities.
- **Q**. Now, we went through all of that annuity with Mr. Radhakrishnan from Midland, and you agree with me that there were other annuities in which you essentially did the same thing?
- A. Yes.

- **Q**. With Mr. Radhakrishnan?
- A. Yes.
- Q. You provided all the funds, the annuity was opened in his name and he returned the funds to you?
  - A. Mr. Radhakrishnan was a holder and trustee, a common process that is allowed as long as you use the federal banking system. It's not cash that we are transporting. It is done through check. And the tax accounting is with complete detail and filed 1099's at the end of the transaction.
  - **Q**. That's your explanation for why you gave the money to Mr. Radhakrishnan?
  - A. No. I gave it to him because I wanted him to invest the money and watch it.

- Q. And you didn't want those companies to think it was you and reject the annuity application?
  - A. No, because I could have bought -- I did buy a

    Western Reserve annuity the same time Mr. Radhakrishnan

    did.
  - Q. Well, you couldn't buy one from Midland, right?
- A. Again, if Raymour decided to go to Midland, Idon't really know.
  - Q. And Pacific Life, you're familiar with that company as well, right?
  - A. Yes.

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- 12 **Q**. That was a company that had terminated you as the agent in 2002, correct?
  - A. Well, in 2002, they may have terminated us, but, again, it didn't matter to me if Raymour could purchase this. My concern was that I learned since that there was wrongful information on the application by Raymour.
  - Q. You had no idea that that might happen?
    - A. No, because I wouldn't have approved it.
- Q. Even though you are the guy that reads the fine print on everything, right?
- 22 A. Yes. Yes, I do. I read the annuity fine print, 23 yes.
  - Q. And you didn't read the application fine print?
- 25 A. There would be no need for Raymour to say he

worked for Network Display. Network Display was a company he was trying to start. He was a legal employee of mine. He would testify himself that I did not know that he put this down and that it was his own creation.

- **Q**. And you used him to open up annuities with Pacific Life as well, isn't that right?
- A. Looking back at the file, I believe we moved a hundred thousand into Pac Life.
- MR. McADAMS: I'm going to mark as Government Exhibit 11 the Raymour and Nathan Lee --
- MR. WATT: Your Honor, I renew the objection to the line of questioning.

THE COURT: Objection is noted and overruled.

(Government Exhibit 11 admitted in full.)

- Q. Can you see that application?
- A. I can just about see it, but I understand what it is, yes.
- **Q**. And Pacific Life was a company that had terminated you as an agent in 2002, right?
- A. I believe so. I retired my licenses shortly thereafter because I was getting more into the field of reading contracts rather than selling them.
- **Q**. And you were concerned that if you got an annuity from Pacific Life that it might be rejected, so you

used Raymour as a person?

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- 2 A. I don't even know that he had applied to Pac Life.
- 3 Q. You didn't know this?
- A. No. I mean I let him decide which companies, and he would come to me after it's sent in and I know there was \$100,000 check he wanted to start one, and he started it.
  - **Q**. So you just gave a 23-year-old kid hundreds of thousands of dollars, millions of dollars actually, and just told him do whatever he wants with it?
  - A. Well, buy the annuities and use the investments in the annuities, yes.
    - Q. So you knew that he was buying them an annuity?
- 14 A. I did. Now, whether it was Pac Life or some other
  15 Life, that's just how it is.
  - Q. Just a coincidence that the companies that he was used as the owner are the same companies that had rejected you?
  - A. Well, not all the companies.
- Q. Because you used him for even more companies than that?
- A. No. Western Reserve didn't shut us down. He bought two \$1 million annuities from them. If I was concerned about --
- 25 **Q**. And those were also your money, correct?

1 **A**. Yes.

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- **Q**. The Sandra Bulpitt Western Reserve annuity?
- A. I don't remember who the annuitant was.
- **Q.** Now, there were other people that you put your money in the names of in the course of your business activities, correct?
  - A. Very few, but yes.
    - Q. Walter Craddock, you put money in his name, right?
- A. Water Craddock is an associate attorney in my office and at times we shared an investment fund, or I put all my money in his name.
  - Q. You would open up a bond account with a terminally ill person as the co-owner, and it would be Walter Craddock and Bertha Howard, for example, and it would be your money, correct?
- A. In some cases, it might have been. Would you like to know why?
  - Q. I just want to know if it's true or not.
- A. It's true we opened it, yes.
- 20 **Q**. You invested money in his name?
- 21 A. Yes. There was a specific purpose.
- Q. You also did that with other people, such as your wife and your parents and other people?
  - A. Hold on a second. My parents have their own money. My wife has her own money. So she was an

1 investor.

- **Q**. So the investment that you made, for example, in Mr. Wiley's name with Trade King, that was your wife's money independent of you?
  - A. Yes. Yes. We were splitting up our estate for estate tax purposes, yes.
  - Q. And that was an investment that she decided --
  - A. No. That was an investment. She sought advice from me that I had authority to manage. It's my wife.
  - **Q.** You also had other corporate entities that you used with respect to your money, right?
  - A. There were some corporate entities that I controlled corporations for some reasons, whether we decided whether we would invest money or not in these corporations.
  - Q. Such as ADM Associates is an example, right?
  - A. ADM is a wholly-owned company of my three children, Amelia, Michael and Daniel, LLC.
  - Q. And those are minor children, right?
- **A**. Yes.
- Q. All that activity that relates to ADM and Associates?
- A. It's my money. I'm a hundred percent owner of the LLC. No one's tried to conceal that. I signed the application.

- Q. Now, we talked about Lifemark. And Lifemark is a broker/dealer, correct?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. They were the broker/dealer that Mr. Maggiacomo was associated with?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. And there came a point when complaints had been made, for lack of a better word, about some of the investments that you had going with various insurance companies and some of those complaints were directed to Lifemark; is that right?
      - A. I presume so because if they were mad with the type of business we were giving them, they would try to get to the broker/dealer as well.
      - **Q**. So a complaint would go to Lifemark complaining and essentially complaining about Mr. Maggiacomo and then he would hear about it from Lifemark?
    - A. Or directly from the insurer, but yes.
- **Q**. Or both?
- **A**. Or both, yes.
- Q. All right. Now, in April of 2008, some representatives from Lifemark came out to your office, didn't they, to meet with you?
- A. That's what they said, so I presume it's correct.

  I don't remember what happened in April of 2008.

- Q. Do you agree that the statement of facts that you signed under oath alleges that you made
- 4 A. I do not agree with that statement of fact, no.
- 5 Q. Do you agree that it says that?

misrepresentations to Lifemark?

- A. I agree it says that, yes.
- Q. Do you remember an individual by the name of JimPrisko from Lifemark coming to visit you and
- 9 Mr. Maggiacomo?

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- A. Jim Prisko came to do his due diligence, came over with Mr. Maggiacomo who was one of his registered representatives. Jim Prisko had no authority over me.
- 13 I'm merely a client.
- 14 Q. But he did meet with you?
- 15 A. Yes, I'm sure he met me.
- Q. And he asked you some questions about the relationship between yourself and Mr. Maggiacomo,
- 18 correct?
- 19 **A**. Yes.
- Q. He wanted to know, for example, if Mr. Maggiacomo was sharing commissions with you?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Because you understand that sharing commissions with a person that's not licensed to sell variable annuities such as yourself is prohibited?

- A. I understand that I cannot receive moneys fortransactions and securities directly.
  - **Q**. And in fact, you were receiving a portion of the commissions that Mr. Maggiacomo generated on behalf of terminally ill associated annuities that you had identified through your ad, correct?
  - A. Mr. Maggiacomo had an office in my office in which he received full secretarial, free rent, you name it, Internet computers and my legal research on these annuities. So we agreed that he can pay me some of his success to me. And it mattered not to me if it was a commission, if it was rent or if it was legal fees. I declared it all anyway.
  - **Q**. But you had a specific agreement with Mr. Maggiacomo, did you not, that you were entitled to 35 percent of the commissions that he generated from annuities where you identified the terminally ill annuitant?
  - A. As a referral fee, yes.
- Q. You did. So you had that agreement with
- 21 Mr. Maggiacomo?
- 22 A. Pretty much a loose agreement, yes.
- 23 Q. A loose agreement?
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you send a nasty e-mail to Mr. Hanrahan and

1 Mr. Maggiacomo about that agreement?

- A. I probably sent a nasty e-mail to them telling them that they were screwing up something.
  - **Q**. Right. And you were upset with Mr. Hanrahan that you were giving away 35 percent of the commissions to Mr. Maggiacomo?
  - A. The basis of that was to speak with my junior partner, Ed Hanrahan.
  - **Q**. So the folks from Lifemark came and they wanted to know if Maggiacomo was sharing commissions with you, right.
  - A. Right.

- **Q**. And you told them no?
- A. No. I told them from now on I'm not going to accept commissions in that capacity.
  - **Q**. And you told Ed Maggiacomo just write me a check for the rent and call it rent on the check, right?
  - A. I agreed with Mr. Maggiacomo that he should pay me commissions. He agreed with me that he owes me money for rent and other services, and I will declare it as rent. He doesn't pay rent anyway, and he owes the firm money.
  - MR. McADAMS: I would like to mark a check dated June 11, 2008, from Mr. Maggiacomo to Mr. Caramadre's Law Offices as Government Exhibit 12.

THE COURT: Right. I'll note the Defendant's 1 2 objection and I'll take the exhibit, Exhibit 12. 3 When you finish this transaction, we'll probably 4 call it a day. 5 MR. McADAMS: I have one more document that goes with it. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. Then I'm going to want 8 to see counsel in chambers. 9 (Government Exhibit 12 admitted in full.) 10 Q. So Mr. Caramadre, this is an example of a check 11 from Mr. Maggiacomo for \$45,000 which he marked it as 12 rent, correct? 13 Yes. The law office is the major tenant, and 14 other people derived benefit from being in the office. 15 I'll just make it part of the same exhibit, this Q. 16 check from Estate Planning Resources, which is your 17 company in the same office, correct? 18 Α. Estate Planning Resources is one of my 19 corporations. 20 To Chapel Associates, which is your landlord, Q. 21 right? 22 Α. Right. 23 Q. For rent in that same period. That's \$12,650 or 24 38. something like that.

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Α.

Whatever it says.

- So your rent in the same period is roughly a third Q. of the amount of money that Mr. Maggiacomo gave you and called it rent, right?
- Α. Well, that's not correct. When Mr. Maggiacomo pays rents to me, he's paying for overhead, very expensive overhead of staff, legal attorneys that work for me, my time and other overhead factors. You want to write one monthly rent check, you haven't looked at the phone bill, you haven't looked at the Workers' Comp bill for the people who serve Mr. Maggiacomo.
- Q. So it's your position you didn't receive commissions from Mr. Maggiacomo after Lifemark asked about it?
- Α. After we agreed, I told him pay me rent and it was perfectly fine.

MR. McADAMS: We can break now.

THE COURT: All right. I think we'll stop the testimony here for now and we'll continue this hearing on a date that I'm going to work out with counsel upstairs in a few minutes. And so we'll recess for the day and I'm also going to ask Mr. Gerstein to please be kind enough to come and join us for a few minutes.

All right. We'll be in recess.

(Court concluded at 4:30 p.m.)

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## <u>CERTIFICATION</u>

I, Anne M. Clayton, RPR, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes in the above-entitled case.

/s/ Anne M. Clayton

\_\_\_\_\_

Anne M. Clayton, RPR

May 2, 2013

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Date